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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
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From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

NEWBERRY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on the Horse.

There is no subject amongst the animal creation, that can more justly claim the attention of every man, than that noble and useful animal, the Horse. There are a great number of animals under the control of man; on reflection we must say, that the excellent and noble horse, unquestionably, is the most serviceable. How often do we see him the sole dependance of the poor farmer and his family. Trace him in all conditions, you will find him faithful, affectionate and no less useful. For the quick communications by posts, and stages, even with the most remote parts of the Union, we are indebted in a great measure to the horse. Even our happy republican government has been established, protected, and defended by the means and aid of this noble animal. Reflect for a moment, and you cannot help but see, how battles have been won, tyrants dethroned and liberty sustained, by the aid of this noble animal. How often are we conveyed in safety at night, amidst difficulties, dangers and unfamiliar roads. View him in the service of man in every situation, when treated with humanity, and he is always ready and willing with an aspect happy, cheerful and gay.

If by our Report, we can aid in disseminating information to the public in the way of breeding and raising this noble animal, the horse, we think we have done some good. The breeding and raising of horses is both an amusing and pleasing task, and is well worth the attention of every person, whose situation will admit of it. In the first place, be particular in selecting a good stock to breed from, in order to raise a beautiful and good horse; a Stallion should be made choice of, that will be a good cross and of good blood; he should not be less than five feet two inches high, but five feet four inches high is a preferable size. He should be well proportioned, elegantly formed, and clear of all defects, particularly the savin and blindness, and should be a sure foal getter.

A mare should be made choice of, not less than five feet high, five feet four inches is preferable, with a delicate head and neck, great length of body, large belly, her thighs long, large, full and bulging, her fore arm large and swelling towards her breast, hocks broad, strong and bony, legs of moderate size, thin, flat, and sinewy, pastoons rather long and small than otherwise. When you commence breeding with a mare of the above description, you are almost certain of raising a valuable colt.

Indeed, there appears to be a great similarity in the blood horses to that which exist in man, as respects their good and bad qualities, shape, &c. We find vice, common throughout some families, while we see virtue reigning in others. One breed of horses, under every care and attention, will only raise you a coarse horse or poney, whilst good blooded horses show strong marks of beauty, activity and size.

When a colt is foaled early in the Spring, he or she will be under every benefit that can be derived from size, strength and age; it would be advisable to put a mare to a horse, at such time as would produce a colt from the 10th to the 15th of April. A mare generally goes with foal eleven months and as many days as she is old. After your mare has been put to the horse of your choice, she should not be confined only in bad weather, during her

being in foal. Mares frequently produce colts at the age of 15 years, and sometimes 17 years of age. They are not apt to produce at the 18th age.

When the mare is near term let her be to herself; and if early to the season, let her have a good roomy stable to foal in; in good weather, let her and colt be turned into a lot of wheat or barley: do not let them be turned in a lot where there is green oats, it is poisonous to the colt.—Wean the colt about the 15th of September, or the 1st of October, in a stable, until it is done fretting after its dam, then turn it in a lot; if you have more than one, they will do best together; stable them at night, and turn them out in the day time, except in bad weather; force them all you can the first winter. If they are one year old, they should not be kept so fat, as to permit them to get poor: a stud colt, which is intended to be kept as such, should be separated from other horses at 11 months or a year old, and stabled of nights, his rack and manger should be so high as to strain him a little to get his food; the windows of the stable should also be high, as he will be looking out at them; by this means his shoulders will be thrown back and his withers raised. How graceful it looks for a horse's shoulders to be well thrown back, and his withers well raised.

The best plan we have found to increase a colt's quarters, enlarge his muscles, and other material parts, is to keep him in the stable, frequently for several days altogether, which will animate him, then turn him out in a lot, and encourage him to run and exert himself all you can, as his parts will acquire size and strength in proportion to the use made of them. When a colt arrives at the age of two or two and one half years old, it is time he should be handled and taught the use of the bit. It is of great consequence he should be first gentled by a person who well understands the management of horses, to prevent bad habits; as first impressions are hardly ever entirely removed from mare or horse.

We recommend corn for colts in the winter, and oats in the summer. Colts and horses should be furnished with good stables, great attention should be paid to stables, the removal of all offensive and putrid matter to be removed, to prevent diseases, which frequently proceeds from such neglect. A log stable is preferable to any other, on account of its admitting a free circulation, of air in the summer; and by the use of rough edge plank and straw in the winter, can be made warm. The rack should be smooth, high, and firmly fastened to the wall, which will prevent a horse from injuring his eyes, skinning his face, and doing himself other injury when feeding. The upright pieces in a rack should be four or four and a half inches apart, to prevent long food from being unnecessarily wasted. The halter should never be tied to the rack, (horses have been ruined by such carelessness,) but should be passed through a ring in the manger and confined to a longer or a smooth piece of wood, weighing about a pound. A stall should be four and one half or five feet wide, which will allow him to lie down with comfort.

Very respectfully submitted.

H. H. HENAN,
Secretary.

The starch factory in Mercer, manufactured about 140,000 pounds of an excellent quality last winter, grinding about 15,000 bushels of potatoes. We learn that they have made arrangements to grind 24,000 bushels of potatoes the coming winter, which will produce more than 240,000 pounds of starch. They sell the commodity in Boston for about \$4 per hundred. The starch is used by the New England manufacturers for Bleaching, in preference to that imported from Poland.—Stockbridge Visitor.

PROCEEDINGS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
(Continued.)

On Household Manufactures.

The Committee on Household Manufactures, having carefully inspected the various articles submitted to their examination, have pleasure in stating that in discharging their delicate and interesting duty, they had frequently to determine between specimens so admirably executed as to render it difficult to decide where to bestow the praise of superior merit. In the article of Quilts and Counterpanes particularly, there were many beautiful examples of fine taste and superior needle work; but the fortunate specimens which claimed the principal regard of the committee, was a Yarn Counterpane manufactured in the family of Doct. Richard Bowie, under the supervision of his lady; and to her the premium for the "best Quilt or Counterpane" is awarded. To Mrs. Doct. Bowie is also awarded the premium for the best specimen of home-made Stockings; but the committee will here state, with regret that these Stockings were all that were exhibited, and would not have received the premium had they not been considered a very good article of the kind.

There were several very fine specimens of Cloth, made altogether of Wool, exhibited by Mr. Thomas Fawcett, of Montgomery county, Md., as manufactured in his family. In appearance they were certainly equal to imported Cloths sold at the prices he asks for these, and the committee have no doubt will wear as well. They therefore take pleasure in recommending Mr. Fawcett to the consideration of the public as an excellent Manufacturer of Wollen Cloth, and to him the premium is awarded for the "best specimen of Home spun Cloth of not less than 6 yards."

The specimens of Butter were few, but very excellent. The premium is awarded to Mrs. Walter B. Brooke.

The committee cannot appreciate too highly the many specimens of Silk and Worsted Embroidery set before them. Perhaps it is but justice to say, that of all the productions which it became their duty to examine and judge, none other reached the same point of excellence as these specimens of Silk and Worsted Embroidery. Most conspicuous among them, was a full length likeness of the Patriarch DAVID, which elicited the greatest admiration from all who beheld it. At a short distance it bears a striking resemblance to Oil Painting, and might well be mistaken for it:—without intending to be very particular, it may be remarked, that the features and complexion, the hair, costume and harp, afforded clear indications that the fair Artist possessed high claims to superior genius and extraordinary perfection in the use of the needle. This splendid piece of Embroidery was the production of a lady near this village, Mrs. Edwd. J. K. Scott, and to her the premium for the "best specimen of Silk and Worsted Embroidery" is awarded.

The committee cannot leave unnoticed in this Report a very beautiful and excellent Hearth Rug, richly embroidered with worsted, made by Mrs. Dr. Bayne of this country. In the opinion of those who examined it, it will advantageously compare with the best productions of the Factories. The example of such a lady is a prior to any neighborhood, and the committee regret that under their limited authority, they are denied the gratification of awarding a premium to Mrs. Bayne, but they earnestly recommend to the Society to distinguish this beautiful and useful specimen of good House-wifery, by awarding for it a suitable premium at another time.

There was but a single specimen of Domestic Wine exhibited, and none who tasted of it, failed to discover that it came from the vintage of an old and valued acquaintance, whose previous success in this particular de-

All agents hereafter appointed will be announced in the newspapers of the respective counties and States. Principal agents who may appoint sub-agents are bound to give notice to the agricultural public through the press. Whenever this announcement is not made, the farmer should be on his guard not to be duped by counterfeitors, (who have already arrived,) and who will not fail to offer them false methods for their good money.

To facilitate the circulation of my method, a register is opened with each postmaster, where farmers, who have the intention to buy it, can subscribe. These postmasters will address every month a list of subscribers to my office, or to my principal agents in the respective States. The postmasters will receive, in the course of the next month, instructions for their guidance under the circumstances.

Every subscriber, who, having paid the price, should not receive the method in due time, will please notify me of the delay, and, (at 75 Greenwich Street, (N. Y.) when it will be immediately attended to.

Farmers, take notice that Mr. Heermance, of Kinderhook is not my agent.

In order to prevent the frauds and to counteract the manœuvres of some rapacious individuals always ready to invade the rights of others, I will serve them up to the agricultural public, as they present themselves; and in this, I count upon the support of the press, who are also interested in denouncing to the public those who mediate injustice to them.

Finally, it should be known that all copies of the method for the northern and eastern states are signed and sealed by myself, and those of the southern and western states by Abbott & Co.; that any method embodying our instructions, which should be circulated under any other name, will be considered as false and counterfeit, and that those who make use of it will be prosecuted according to law.

Those who desire to buy the right for a State, or for one or two counties within my limits, can address me at my office, or my principal agents in the different States.

All editors of newspapers who have more than 400 farmer subscribers, by inserting the present article entire, and accompanying it by a small editorial article shall have a right with a copy of the method, to its fullest extent, with the privilege of ceding the right to any of his friends, if he should not himself be a farmer. To be entitled to the above privilege, he will address to my office the Journal which contains the insertion in question, and the method will be immediately forwarded. If the editor intend to cede his method to another person, he should inform me, post paid, and send me the name and residence of the person to whom he wishes to cede it.

GEO. BOMMER.

SAVING SEED CORN.—Very few planters have paid that attention to the selection of seed for planting, that their own interest demand. It is a principle of vegetable as well as animal life, that "like produces like." Every one who raises good stock, is not only aware of the truth of this, but he carries it out in his selection of animals to breed from. He selects his finest calves and pigs, and saves them from the slaughter pen, because, being well formed, large and thrifty, he believes that their offspring will possess these qualities. But although the same thing is true in the vegetable kingdom, he seldom thinks of availing himself of the advantage of a judicious selection in his seed for planting. Some few have tried it, and by care, and a judicious selection, year after year, have brought their corn to a high state of perfection; and their neighbors, seeing their success, have eagerly sought these improved seed. It would do well the first year, but after that gradually deteriorate to the common standard, and the whole thing would be pronounced a humbug. The humbug, however, was not in the original improvement, but in the subsequent neglect. The improvement commenced by carefully selecting from his field those stalks that bore two fine, large ears, and laying them carefully aside for planting. The next year he selected with as much care from the produce of his former selection; and by keeping up this system, reaped each year a richer harvest.—Whereas, the other, who commenced with his neighbor's fine seed, by gathering indiscriminately into his barn, and selecting his seed from the mass in the spring, would be as likely to get the ears from an inferior as from a good stalk, and thus his seed would, by a law of nature, deteriorate to the common standard.

We believe that it is perfectly practicable to have almost every stalk bearing two good ears, on land where but one

would be produced according to the usual method of selecting seed. This is not a mere opinion. It has been tried repeatedly, and with entire success, by various persons. What has been called the Dutton, the Cook, and the Williams corn, have all owed their celebrity to the judicious selection of seed for a series of years, by the respective gentlemen whose names they bear. True, it requires some little trouble to select every year; but every planter should have enough of professional pride in improving his system of husbandry, to take the necessary trouble, especially when he is so richly repaid by an increased harvest.—Columbia Planter.

THE GARGET—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—Mr. Editor: The garget is a disease to which cows are frequently subject. Much has been published in the Agricultural Journals, relative to its cure; and among the proposed remedies, garget root and saltpetre, have been taken the lead. A friend and neighbor of mine recommends a remedy, which was new to me, and may be to most of your readers. He states he has practiced this method for the last 15 years, in numerous instances, and always with the most complete success. When the milk of the cow gives evidence that she is troubled with garget, he bleeds in the large veins in the neck—taking if the cow be of a good size, about two quarts of blood.

It is, I believe, generally concluded that garget is produced in cows, by an undue distension of the milk vessels or veins by which the milk is brought to the bag,—and sometimes, even of the bag itself,—by a great sudden increase in her milk. If this theory is a correct one, acting upon the practice that what is "sauce for goose is sauce for gander," or in other words, that the same treatment which is proper for man is proper for animals in similar circumstances, I think it will readily be admitted, that bleeding is *theoretically*, the proper remedy—as it has proved itself to be, by experiment.—Democratic Clarion.

J. D. MILL.

ST. JOHN'S WORT—It is some time since I had intended to invite the attention of your readers to the disappearance of a well known plant from our fields, the St. John's Wort, (*Hypericum*.) A few years since, the clover fields of the second year, were overrun with this weed, but for the last two years I have not met with a single plant, though I have looked for it with some attention, wherever it was likely to be found, through the neighboring counties in this state, and New Jersey. It is a subject of some interest to the curious in such matters, to know whether there is a general extinction of this plant, and also, whether a similar determination has been observed with respect to others. The Sycamore tree seems to be threatened with some exterminating disease; and the geologists inform us of many species of animals, as well as vegetables, which have become extinct. These phenomena have been generally attributed to the various convulsions of the earth's surface; but it may be worth the attention of those who have leisure and opportunity for the inquiry, to endeavor to ascertain, whether it may not be a general law of nature, that vegetables, and perhaps animals too, become extinct after certain series of years.

Yours, &c.
Great Spring, Sept. 25th, 1843.

S. D. INGHAM.
Far. Cab.

To dry Cows intended for fattening—Take an ounce of powdered alum, boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then boil in this whey a large handful of sage, till it is reduced to one quart; rub the cow's udder with a little of it, and give her the rest to drink. First milk her clean, and afterwards draw a little milk every second day, lest the udder become overcharged. Repeat the dose and operation if necessary.—*Monk's Agr. Dictionary*.

Deafness—We see it stated in a late number of the Liverpool Mercury, that musk, as an anti-spasmotic, has been successfully used in removing the distressing noise, which accompanies deafness. By mixing sulphuric ether and ammonia, and allowing it to stand fourteen days, a solution is formed, which, if properly applied to the internal ear, will remove in almost every case, this hitherto considered incurable affection.

Breeding.—When it is possible to do so, obtain thoroughbred males of the proper kind, from superior improved stocks, to cross on the native female, and continue breeding up the grade females to the thoroughbred males; but avoid using a male which is inferior to the female.

TOP-DRESSING WITH FERMENTING MANURES.

If so large a waste occur in the farm-yard where the manure is left long to ferment—can it be good husbandry to spread fermenting manure as a permanent top-dressing over the surface of the fields? This, also, is a question in regard to which different opinions are entertained by practical men.

That a considerable waste must attend this mode of application, there can be no doubt. Volatile matters will escape into the air, and saline substances may be washed away by the rains, and yet there are many good practical farmers who consider this mode of applying such manure, to be in certain cases, as profitable as any that can be adopted. Thus—

1^o. It is common in spring, to apply such a top-dressing to old pastures or meadow lands, and the increased produce of food in the form of grass or hay, is believed to be equal, at least, to what would have been obtained from the same quantity of manure employed in the raising of turnips. Where such is really the case, experience decides the question, and pronounces that notwithstanding the loss which must occur, this mode of applying the manure is consistent with good husbandry. But if the quantity or market value of the food raised by a ton of manure applied in this way, is not equal to what it would have raised in turnips and corn, then it may as safely be said that the most economical method of employing it has not been adopted.

But theory also throws some interesting light upon this question.

Old grass lands can only be manured by top-dressings. And if they cannot continue, and especially such as are meadowed, to yield an average produce, unless there be now and then added to the soil, some of those same substances which are carried off in the crop, it appears to be almost necessary that farm-yard dung should now and then be applied in some form or other. It is true, that hay or straw, or *long dung*, contains all the elements which the growing grass requires, but if spread on the surface of the field, and then allowed to ferment and decay, the loss would probably be still greater than when, for this purpose, it is collected into heaps or strewed in the farm-yard. Thus the usual practice of laying on the manure in a highly fermented state, *may* be the most economical.

2^o. Again, where the turnip crop is raised in whole or in part by means of bones only, of rape-dust, or of other artificial manures, as they are called, it is usual to expend a large proportion of the farm-yard dung in top-dressing the succeeding crop of clover. Thus the land obtains two manurings in the course of the four years' rotation—bones or rape-dust with the turnips—and fermented dung with the clover. This second application increases the clover crop in some districts, one-fourth, and the after crop of wheat or barley, very considerably also.

Here, also, it is clear, that if manure be necessary to the clover, it can only be applied in the form of a top-dressing. But why is it necessary, as experience says, and why should farm-yard manure, which is known to suffer waste, be applied as a top-dressing rather than rape-dust, which in ordinary seasons, is not so likely to suffer loss? I offer you the following explanation:—

If you raise your turnip crop by the aid of bones or rape-dust alone, you add to the soil what, in most cases, may be sufficient to supply nearly all the wants of that crop, but you do not add all which the succeeding crops of corn and clover require. Hence, if these crops are to be grown continuously, and for a length of time, some other kind of manure must be added—in which those necessary substances or kinds of food are present, which the bones and rape-dust cannot supply. Farm-yard manure contains them all. This is within the reach of every farmer. It is, in fact, his natural resource in every such difficulty. He has tried it upon his clover crop in the circumstances we are considering, and has necessarily found it to answer.

Thus to explain the results at which he has arrived in this special case, chemical theory only refers the practical man to the general principle upon which all scientific manuring depends—that he must add to the soil sufficient supplies of every thing he carries off in his crops—and, therefore, that without some such dressing as he actually applies to his clover crop, he could not long continue to grow good crops of any kind upon his land, if he raise his turnips with bone or rape-dust only.

It might, I think, be worthy of trial, whether the use of the fermented dung for the turnips, and the rape-dust for top-dressing the after crops, would not, in the entire rota-

tion, yield a larger and more remunerating return.—Johnson's *Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry*.

WATER FOR CATTLE.—Every farmer should provide a good supply of pure water for his stock, where they can have convenient access to it, if possible to do this without great expense; the water should be in the barn yard, that all animals can partake of it when they please, and save the loss of manure consequent on their travelling some distance for water, besides the liability of the weak to be injured by the strong, or to be deprived of the privilege of drinking, after travelling far for that purpose.

With a good well and pump at or near the yard, or where the water can be readily carried in a trough to the yard, water can be supplied with less trouble than by going a distance to shovel out water and get cattle to it in stormy and blustering days; besides the cattle will be much better accommodated, and a great saving of manure will be made.—*Boston Cul.*

BARN YARDS.—It is generally recommended by intelligent farmers to make barn yards with a hollow in the middle, that they may receive in the centre and there retain all the liquid manure and rains that run through the manure, as the liquid matter from yards of a different construction runs away, and is often wasted, or applied to lands already sufficiently rich. This plan, though good in point of economy, as it saves manure, is liable to an important objection; a pond of manure and water in the centre of the yard is very inconvenient, the cattle are running into it, and sometimes it is frozen over, so that cattle are liable to injury on the ice.

The Scotch method of constructing barn yards obviates this objection. The yard declines from every part towards one side, that all the liquid may run in that direction; then adjoining the yard is a depression, which is made the receptacle of liquid from the yard, and here are placed various substances to absorb it. In the yard should be placed peat, mud, muck, turfs, loam, litter, and other substances, as may be convenient, to absorb liquid manure.—Some farmers use sand when they intend to apply the manure to moist, heavy soils, and clay when the manure is to be applied to light soils.

For convenience in passing in the yard it is best to have the manure removed in the fall, and when laid in heaps in the field it may be saved from waste by covering it with loam. When carried to the field late in the fall, and applied to the land and covered in the soil early in the spring, there will be but little fermentation in this cold part of the year, consequently but little waste.—*Boston Cul.*

HATCHING APPARATUS.—They have a machine for hatching eggs, now actually in use in London, bringing out the little chickens in broods of fifties and hundreds, with all the punctuality of an old hen. The following is the advertisement of the machine, as we find it in the London papers of the 2d inst. which we insert gratis, just for the sake of spreading a knowledge of the invention:

Hatching Apparatus! Reduced prices—from eight to sixteen guineas.—Messrs. Todd & Son, of Bury street, Bloomsbury, beg to call the attention of the public to their portable patent Hatching and Rearing Apparatus, being the original manufacturers. This successful invention is capable of hatching, at a trifling expense, any number of game and poultry eggs of all sorts, from 50 to 200 at one time, and possesses the further recommendation of furnishing poultry for the table at a trifling cost, at all periods of the year. For further particulars apply to the manufacturers. A machine may be seen in use daily."

SITUATION AS MANAGER WANTED.

A single man who can produce references as to character and qualifications, and who has been in the service of a gentleman in the vicinity of Baltimore, wishes a situation as Manager. Apply to this office.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickawaxin Creek, at 6½ Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from WM. M. DOWNING.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PIERSON & GREGG,

Would respectfully return their thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to them, and beg leave to inform the public and farmers generally, that they still continue to manufacture at their shop, corner of Shipley & Water sts, all kinds of

Agricultural Machines and Implements, among which is PIERSON & GREGG'S improved

ENDLESS CHAIN HORSE POWER,

an article that has been fairly tested, and has given complete satisfaction—and for which they received from the Agricultural Society of New Castle County, the FIRST PREMIUM at the late exhibition. Straw Cutters or Corn-shellers can readily be attached to this machine—also, GREGG'S highly improved Premium

STALK, STRAW & HAY CUTTER,

an article that has recommended itself to all who have tried it—at the same place may be had Corn Shelling Machines of the latest and most perfect patterns for hand or horse power.

Farmers and others in want of useful articles, can be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

WILMINGTON, Del. Oct. 2, 1843.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned have purchased and used Pierson & Gregg's improved two horse Endless Chain Power Threshing Machine, and have been highly satisfied with its performance, both as to the quantity of work it will do, and the slight draft or horse power required to work it. It also had the advantage of being easily set or started, of working with less noise, or less jar or action on the Thresher, and therefore less likely to throw off the strap or otherwise stop or interrupt the work, than any machine with which they are acquainted.

The undersigned confidently recommend this threshing machine to the favorable notice of their brother farmers.

(Signed) Chauncey P. Holcomb, James R. Rogers, John W. Andrews, John Platt, Lamborne Pyle, Robt. Mc' Cabe, Isaac Fredd, Maria H. Fredd.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is as well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw, \$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks, 125
Post Morticing Auger, 15
Bands, 10
Horse Power of great strength, 200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb. 65
Threshing Machine, wt. 300 lb. 75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb. 25
Threshing Machine, wt. 600 lb. 150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones, 150
Do. 3 ft. do. 175
Belts for the same, 15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs. 5
Tobacco Press complete, portable, 85
portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw, 3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments, 1100
If made of iron, 3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments 150
Tenoning Machine 200
Vertical Saw 125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters, 25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purpose for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price \$100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber.

S. SANDS.
Also, a DEVON BULL, 2 years old last spring, bred by one of the best breeders in Maryland, who, having used him the last season, and having another that will be fit to take his place the next, and having no further use for him, will sell him at the low rate of 40 dollars, rather than keep him over winter—apply to

no 6 S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore.
Offer for sale at reduced prices,

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Nov. 21.

Beef, Balt. mess, 9a½	Butter, Glades, No. 1.13a	Cattle—Upwards of 1000
Do. do. No. 1, 6a½	Do. do. 2, 9a½	head of Beef
Do. prime, 5a6	Do. do. 3, 6a7	Cattle offered
Pork, mess 11a11½	Do. Western 2, 7a8	for sale at the
Do. No. 1 9a½	Do. do. 3, a6	scales Monday
Do. prime 9½a10	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 7a7½	morning, 700
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none	of which taken
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. a	Do. Western, 1, 6½	by packers
Do. middlings, " a	Do. do. 2, 5½	and butchers,
Do. shoulders, " a	Do. do. bls 1, 6½	and the balance
Do. ast'd, West. 4a4½	Cheese, casks, 6a½	laid over
Do. hams, 5a6	Do. boxes, 6a½	prices ranged
Do. middlings, 4a4½	Do. extra, 10a20	from 1.50
Do. shoulders, 3a½		to 24.25 per
COTTON—		100 lbs. on the
Virginia, 6 a 7	Tennessee, lb. 7	hoofs in quality,
Upland, 8 a 8½	Alabama, a8	equal to
Louisiana, 7 a 9	Florida, 7a7½	about \$3 a 1.25
North Carolina, 7 a	Mississippi	net.

Cattle—Upwards of 1000

head of Beef
Cattle offered
for sale at the
scales Monday
morning, 700
of which taken
by packers
and butchers,
and the balance
laid over
prices ranged
from 1.50
to 24.25 per
100 lbs. on the
hoofs in quality,
equal to
about \$3 a 1.25
net.

Hogs—600

head live hogs
in market on
Monday; pri-

ce range \$3.

MOLASSES—

Georgia Flooring 12a15 Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do 9a11 Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10
White Pine, pann'l 25a27 Shingles, W.P. 2a9
Common, 20a22 Shingles, cedar, 3.00a9.00
Select Cullings, 14a16 Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do 8a10 Laths, split, 50a 1.00 lbs according

to quality, but

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash 3.a | Ground per bbl. 1.12a

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100 lbs 9a10.50 St. Croix, 100 lbs 7.00a8.00

Do. brown a7.50 Brazil, white, a

Porto Rico, 6a7 Do. brown,

New Orleans, 6.75a7.25 Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st. from stores, bl. \$4.50

Do. City Mills, 4.37a

Do. Susquehanna, 4.50a

Rye, first 3.a

Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.94

Do. per hhd. \$12.a

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p. bu. 100 Peas, black eye, 50a56

" best Pa. red 94a Clover seed, store 65a5 37

" ord. top. Md. 70a93 Timothy do 2.2.25

Corn, white, old 41a42 Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.25

" yellow Md. 44a46 Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25

Rye, Pa. 59a60 Ship Stuff, bus. 14a

Oats, Md. 22a23 Brown Stuff, 9a10

Beans, 112a Shorts, bushel, 6 a

WOOL—

WASHED.

Saxony, Full Merino, Common, to ½ blood,

3-4 blood do. Pulled,

1-2 do do

1-4 and common,

Tub washed,

CANDLES—

Mould, common, 9a10 Sperm, 30a31

Do. choice brands, 10½ Wax, 60a65

Dipped, 8a 9

FEATHERS—perlb. 26a30

RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box, 2 a

COFFEE—

Havana, 7 a 8 Java, lb. 10 a12

P. Rico & Laguay. 7½ a 8 Rio, 6a 8

St. Domingo, 6 a 6½ Triage, 3½ 4½

SOAP—

Baltimore white, 12a14 North'r'n, br'n & yel. 3½ a

brown & yell'w 4½ a5½

sales are ef-

fected. Better descriptions ranging from 5 to 8, find pur-

chasers as

soon as they appear in market—we quote Md. inf. and com. 2.50a

3; midd. to good 4a6, good 6.50a8, fine 8a12; frosted \$2; gro'd leaf

wanted, clean and good color 5a6.50; comm. 3a4.50.

Inspections:

515 hds. Md.; 88 Ohio; 20 Ky. 9 Mo.—total 632 hds.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear in-

spection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log

Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer Office; or the subscriber, no 8

JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

SITUATION WANTED, AS OVERSEER,
Upon a Farm, by a young married man, a native of Scotland—
he is thoroughly acquainted with the most approved modes both of
cropping and dairy agriculture, and can give sufficient guarantee
for his faithfulness to any duties with which he may be intrusted—
A line addressed to J. C. D. through the Baltimore Post Office will
be promptly attended to.
no 22 31*

National Intelligencer will insert the above to amount of one
dollar, and charge Farmer office.

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, PLOWS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. No. 60 Light street, offer for
sale the following Machinery, &c. all of their own manufacture,
and warranted to be made inferior to none in this country, viz:

HAND CORN SHELLERS, 3 sorts, at 15a\$17 each.

Horse power do. 2 do 35a\$45 "

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, improved construction, at 28 to \$75.

Vegetable Cutters, \$20 each.

HORSE POWERS, 75 to \$100 each.

Threshing Machines, 40 to \$60 each.

CORN AND CO. CRUSHERS, warranted to grind 25a30
bushels per hour, \$65.

Common Straw Cutters, 5a\$12 each.—Also

SELF-SHARPENING AND COMMON PLOWS—a large
and general assortment, 2a\$15 each—among which are the Hill
Side or Level land and Subsoil Plows, which received the highest
premium at the late Fairs.

PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS, by wholesale and
retail.

Garden and Farming TOOLS.

We will also supply orders for Endless Chain Horse Powers, on
the plan just introduced in this city from Ohio. The plan and sim-
plicity of these powers justify us in saying that they are a decided
improvement on powers of this description.

Nov. 15, 1843.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

PRIZE BULLS.

The subscriber offers for sale the three full blood Devon Bulls en-
tered by him at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct.
last, viz:

Richard, 2 years old last Spring, price \$40
Marmion, 1 year old last June, " 50

Leicester, 1 year old next month, " 50

The two first named Bulls were without competitors, and the
judges acting under a By-law of the Society, withheld the premi-
ums, but mentioned Marmion, especially, very approvingly. The
last named Bull received a Silver Medal for the best full bred Dev-
on Bull between four months and one year.

Richard is a well formed Bull, deep rich color, but a little coarse
about the head, which to a farmer who wishes to cross on another
breed, would be no objection. The two younger Bulls are perfect
animals. Address JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
no 15 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

S. & T. HUNT'S

BALTIMORE

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 127 Baltimore street, between Calvert & Light sts.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM,

Where Travellers and Merchants can obtain for their own use, or
to sell again, the most improved Iron Frame and Iron Bound

TRAVELLING TRUNKS,

made in all their various styles for convenience, durability, &c.

ALSO—MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

**HAND TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, SADDLE BAGS, VELI-
CES, LADIES' BONNET BOXES, &c.**

made in a superior manner. Constantly on hand, a general
assortment of

Patent Improved SPRING and other SIDDLES,
In all their variety. Also, CARRIAGE, BUGGY, WIGGON &
CART HARNESS, of every description.

Any article in their line of business made to order to suit the
taste of the purchaser, at the shortest notice and on the most rea-
sonable terms.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1844,

Edited by Mrs. Hale and others, the best Magazine of the season,
and the greatest circulation of any in the world. It contains
Line and Mezzotint Engravings, Colored Fashion Plates, Music,
and Contributions by the best authors in the United States

A GREAT INDUCEMENT TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

For every new subscriber sending \$3, we will send a copy of the
DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, Or. A Gift for Every
Season. This is a quarto annual, containing 15 large Engravings
and 64 pages of Reading Matter, by the most celebrated Authors,
or for every new subscriber sending \$3, we will send a copy of
"GODEY'S CENTRE TABLE ORNAMENT," or a back volume
of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post,
or Saturday Museum, 6 months.

It is to be distinctly understood that the above terms refer only
to NEW subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up ALL ar-
rears, and remit for 1844 in advance. In no other case will
the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to
have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any other publisher may
offer.

The price for one year's sub- | Five copies, \$10
script on is \$3 Eight " 15
Two copies, 5 Eleven " 20
all Address L. A. GODEY, Publishers' Hall, Philadelphia.

CLAIMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and
the public that the time for transplanting trees has nearly
arrived, and it would afford them pleasure to shew
their extensive, thrifty and well grown stock of Fruit
and other TREES and PLANTS. The Ornamental
Trees are larger and neater than usual, especially the BALSAM
or SILVER FIR, and other EVERGREENS, as also the PLUM,
CHERRY and APRICOY THEES. Of BULBOUS ROOTS,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS, they have nearly all the best
new sorts. ASPARAGUS Plants, and RHUBARB and PIE
PLANT, &c. &c. For further particulars we refer persons to our
printed and priced catalogues, which will be sent to order gratis.
Persons ordering trees from a distance may rely on their orders
being carefully dug, packed, and forwarded agreeably to order,
and as much to their interest as possible.

SINCLAIR & CORSE,
Catalogues to be had at the Nursery, or at the Store of Robt. Sin-
clair, Jr. & Co.

REAPING MACHINES,

**HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—
CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS,**

And

THE CORN AND COB CRUSHER,

So highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Albany.

Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains,
should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those
to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. AND-
ERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to
send their orders at an early day. see 27 OBED HUSSEY.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's super-
ior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes,
warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks;
Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes,
Spades and Shovels. Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or
four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on
hand a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cut-
ters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn
Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and
of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is exten-
sive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought
iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium
PLOUGH, with Iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly
simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large,
and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before
made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for
Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish
castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture
those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for
cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies
of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's
growth.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County
and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South
Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WARE-
HOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY's WHARF, where we will at all times
supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We
will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash
prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICUL-
TURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank
the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINER and HOR-
TON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and
Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that
have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect
order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double
point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal man-
ufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most ex-
perienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured
here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS,
PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power
Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS,
GRAIN CRAELES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES,
THAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving
HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in
farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.
Baltimore, July 26. 1843.

JAMES HUEY & CO.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,
Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to
repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the sub-
scriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware
and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully
urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this
before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durabil-
ity it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the
common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the
lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order
the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound
ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who
purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establish-
ment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No.
0 Pratt street.

Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest
kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to
the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of
12½ cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per
tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required
of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire
reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of
their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

PEACH TREES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed
by Mr. John Wright, of Wilmington, Del.,
agent for the sale of his celebrated PEACH
TREES, and requests orders for the follow-
ing varieties, viz; Red Cheek Malacatonia;
Early Rare Ripe; Trot's Early Red; Early
York; Lemon Cling Late Heath; Oldmixon;
Morris' White; Ward's late Free; large late
Rare Ripe; late Delaware Free; Yellow
Free; Yellow Rare Ripe; Red Rare Ripe; Reybold's large Red;
Maldon's White Free; Reeves' Favorite; Rodmans' Cling; Ridg-
away's Yellow Free Health; Wrights' Clings; Morris' Red; Algiers
winter; also, Apricot grafted on Peach Stocks. Orders received
and promptly attended to by

JOHN ALLEN, City Block.

N. B. All Fruit will be warranted to be of the kind ordered.
nov 1 3t*

GREEN GAGE PLUM.

The subscriber has in his assortment of superior Fruits, a very
fine tree of above description, originated by himself from the seed,
pronounced by a competent judge superior to any thing he has
seen in England. He can furnish them at \$1 per tree, of good
size, smaller ones, 50 cents. Also, a few of the PEACH APR-
ICOT, the best of the apricot family, price 50 cents per tree—and
his famous GENESSEE RASPBERRY, at \$10 per 100 plants.
oc 18 3t JOSEPH HUISLER.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old,
from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders
in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged
with feed for any port on the coast of the U. S. m 29 SAZ DS.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at
the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest
description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its
tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents
per bushel, in lbs. or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER,
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood
North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which
have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and
being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for a
ny of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 59 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on
Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER,
GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and
LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural pur-
poses, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will
not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

**POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WIN-
TER CROPS.**

The value of Poudrette as a manure for CORN, and other Spring
crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy
or value, on crops which are exposed to the rains, snows and frosts
of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider
it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very
desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest
period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish seven barrels,
delivered on board ship, for ten dollars, until 1st October next.

New York, July 20, 1843. au 2 3t D. K. MINOR.



AMERICAN FARMER, AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

1843.—OCTOBER JOURNAL

*"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
AGRICOLAS,"*

Virg.

Vol. V.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. NOV. 29, 1843.

No. 28

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. **Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts**

*From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.***NEWBERRY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.***Report of the Committee on the Horse.*

There is no subject amongst the animal creation, that can more justly claim the attention of every man, than that noble and useful animal, the Horse. There are a great number of animals under the control of man; on reflection we must say, that the excellent and noble horse, unquestionably, is the most serviceable. How often do we see him the sole dependance of the poor farmer and his family. Truce him in all conditions, you will find him faithful, affectionate, and no less useful. For the quick communications by posts, and stages, even with the most remote parts of the Union, we are indebted in a great measure to the horse. Even our happy republican government has been established, protected, and defended by the means and aid of this noble animal. Reflect for a moment, and you cannot help but see, how battles have been won, tyrants dethroned and liberty sustained, by the aid of this noble animal. How often are we conveyed in safety at night, amidst difficulties, dangers and unfamiliar roads. View him in the service of man in every situation, when treated with humanity, and he is always ready and willing with an aspect happy, cheerful and gay.

If by our Report, we can aid in disseminating information to the public in the way of breeding and raising this noble animal, the horse, we think we have done some good. The breeding and raising of horses is both an amusing and pleasing task, and is well worth the attention of every person, whose situation will admit of it. In the first place, be particular in selecting good stock to breed from, in order to raise a beautiful and good horse; a Stallion should be made choice of, that will be a good cross and of good blood; he should not be less than five feet two inches high, but five feet four inches high is a preferable size. He should be well proportioned, elegantly formed, and clear of all defects, particularly the savin and blindness, and should be a sure foal getter.

A mare should be made choice of, not less than five feet high, five feet four inches is preferable, with a delicate head and neck, great length of body, large belly, her thighs long, large, full and bulging, her fore arm large and swelling towards her breast, hocks broad, strong and bony, legs of moderate size, thin, flat, and sinewy, partoos rather long and small than otherwise. When you commence breeding with a mare of the above description, you are almost certain of raising a valuable colt.

Indeed, there appears to be a great similarity in the blood horses to that which exist in man, as respects their good and bad qualities, shape, &c. We find vice, common throughout some families, while we see virtue reigning in others. One breed of horses, under every care and attention, will only raise you a coarse horse or poney, whilst good blooded horses show strong marks of beauty, activity and size.

When a colt is foaled early in the Spring, he or she will be under every benefit that can be derived from size, strength and age; it would be advisable to put a mare to a horse, at such time as would produce a colt from the 10th to the 15th of April. A mare generally goes with foal eleven months and as many days as she is old. After your mare has been put to the horse of your choice, she should not be confined only in bad weather, during her

being in foal. Mares frequently produce colts at the age of 15 years, and sometimes 20 years of age. They are not apt to produce at the latter age.

When the mare is near foaling let her be to herself; and if early to the season, let her have a good roomy stable to foal in; in good weather, let her and colt be turned into a lot of wheat or barley: do not let them be turned in a lot where there is green oats, it is poisonous to the colt. Wear the colt about the 15th of September, or the 1st of October, in a stable, until it is done fretting after its dam, then turn it in a lot; if you have more than one, they will do best together; stable them at night, and turn them out in the day time, except in bad weather; force them all where you can the first winter. After they are one year old, they should not be kept so fat, nor permitted to get poor: a stud colt, which is intended to be kept as such, should be separated from other horses at 11 months or a year old, and stabled of nights, his rack and manger should be so high as to strain him a little to get his food; the windows of the stable should also be high, as he will be looking out at them; by this means his shoulders will be thrown back and his withers raised. How graceful it looks for a horse's shoulders to be well thrown back, and his withers well raised.

The best plan we have found to increase a colt's quarters, enlarge his muscles, and other material parts, is to keep him in the stable, frequently for several days altogether, which will animate him, then turn him out in a lot, and encourage him to run and exert himself all you can, as his parts will acquire size and strength in proportion to the use made of them. When a colt arrives at the age of two or two and one half years old, it is time he should be handled and taught the use of the bit. It is of great consequence he should be first gentled by a person who well understands the management of horses, to prevent bad habits; as first impressions are hardly ever entirely removed from mare or horse.

We recommend corn for colts in the winter, and oats in the summer. Colts and horses should be furnished with good stables, great attention should be paid to stables, the removal of all offensive and putrid matter to be removed, to prevent diseases, which frequently proceeds from such neglect. A log stable is preferable to any other, on account of its admitting a free circulation, of air in the summer; and by the use of rough edge plank and straw in the winter, can be made warm. The rack should be smooth, high, and firmly fastened to the wall, which will prevent a horse from injuring his eyes, skinning his face, and doing himself other injury when feeding. The upright pieces in a rack should be four or four and a half inches apart, to prevent long food from being unnecessarily wasted. The halter should never be tied to the rack, (horses have been ruined by such carelessness,) but should be passed through a ring in the manger and confined to a longer or a smooth piece of wood, weighing about a pound. A stall should be four and one half or five feet wide, which will allow him to lie down with comfort.

Very respectfully submitted,

H. H. HENAN,
Secretary.

The starch factory in Mercer, manufactured about 140,000 pounds of an excellent quality last winter, grinding about 15,000 bushels of potatoes. We learn that they have made arrangements to grind 24,000 bushels of potatoes the coming winter, which will produce more than 240,000 pounds of starch. They sell the commodity in Boston for about \$4 per hundred. The starch is used by the New England manufacturers for Bleaching, in preference to that imported from Poland.—*Stockbridge Visitor.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Continued.)

On Household Manufactures.

The Committee on Household Manufactures, having carefully inspected the various articles submitted to their examination, have pleasure in stating that in discharging their delicate and interesting duty, they had frequently to determine between specimens so admirably executed as to render it difficult to decide where to bestow the praise of superior merit. In the article of Quilts and Counterpanes particularly, there were many beautiful examples of fine taste and superior needle work; but the fortunate specimens which claimed the principal regard of the committee, was a Yarn Counterpane manufactured in the family of Doct. Richard Bowie, under the supervision of his lady; and to her the premium for the "best Quilt or Counterpane" is awarded. To Mrs. Doct. Bowie is also awarded the premium for the best specimen of home-made Stockings; but the committee will here state, with regret that these Stockings were all that were exhibited, and would not have received the premium had they not been considered a very good article of the kind.

There were several very fine specimens of Cloth, made altogether of Wool, exhibited by Mr. Thomas Fawcett, of Montgomery county, Md., as manufactured in his family. In appearance they were certainly equal to imported Cloths sold at the prices he asks for these, and the committee have no doubt will wear as well. They therefore take pleasure in recommending Mr. Fawcett to the consideration of the public as an excellent Manufacturer of Wollen Cloth, and to him the premium is awarded for the "best specimen of Home spun Cloth of not less than 5 yards."

The specimens of Butter were few, but very excellent. The premium is awarded to Mrs. Walter B. Brooke.

The committee cannot appreciate too highly the many specimens of Silk and Worsted Embroidery set before them. Perhaps it is but justice to say, that of all the productions which it became their duty to examine and adjudicate, none other reached the same point of excellence as these specimens of Silk and Worsted Embroidery. Most conspicuous among them, was a full length likeness of the Patriarch DAVID, which elicited the greatest admiration from all who beheld it. At a short distance it bears a striking resemblance to Oil Painting, and might well be mistaken for it:—without intending to be very particular, it may be remarked, that the features and complexion, the hair, costume and harp, afforded clear indications that the fair Artist possessed high claims to superior genius and extraordinary perfection in the use of the needle. This splendid piece of Embroidery was the production of a lady near this village, Mrs. Edwd. J. K. Scott, and to her the premium for the "best specimen of Silk and Worsted Embroidery" is awarded.

The committee cannot leave unnoticed in this Report a very beautiful and excellent Hearth Rug, richly embroidered with worsted, made by Mrs. Dr. Bayne of this country. In the opinion of those who examined it, it will advantageously compare with the best productions of the Factories. The example of such a lady is a prize to any neighborhood, and the committee regret that under their limited authority, they are denied the gratification of awarding a premium to Mrs. Bayne, but they earnestly recommend to the Society to distinguish this beautiful and useful specimen of good House-wifery, by awarding for it a suitable premium at another time.

There was but a single specimen of Domestic Wine exhibited, and none who tasted of it, failed to discover that it came from the vintage of an old and valued acquaintance, whose previous success in this particular de-

partment is attested by a long list of premiums heretofore awarded by this Society. Mrs. Robt. Bowie is the lady entitled to the premium for "best Domestic Wine," and to her the committee award it.

In conclusion, the committee in sad and serious earnestness have to deplore, that it falls to their duty once again to award the premium for the "best Bounce" to a Bachelor. The success of a brother chip last year seems to have stimulated the Fraternity in this "Bounce" manufacture. If there were any certainty—nay, if there were only fair grounds to hope, that the worthy Gentlemen of the Order would be content "to brew, and not to drink"—why, perhaps, it would be as good a calling as they could take to—but when it is considered that this delicious beverage is almost as tempting as the Nectar which, according to old Mythology, the Gods themselves are said have fed on—is it not to be apprehended that this frail and lonely Brotherhood may, unconsciously, become the victims of a skill which can produce no compensating benefit to society? Your committee will close this Report by presenting Doct. Benjamin O. Mullikin as the successful "Bounce" Candidate, and to him the premium is awarded.

ROBT. W. DOWIE,
WILLIAM D. CLAGETT,
T. JEFFERS. DORSETT.

On Agricultural Products.

The committee on Agricultural Productions and Fruits, beg leave to report, that they have awarded premiums to the following persons :

For the best specimen of Oats—Richard C. Bowie.

For the best specimen of Wheat—Phil. Chew.

For the best specimen of Rye—Robert Bowie.

For the best lot of Vegetables for table use—Mrs. W. W. Bowie.

For the best specimen of Winter Apples—Dr. John H. Bayne.

For the best acre of Corn—Samuel H. Dorsett.

For the best eighth of an acre of Sugar Beet—Charles B. Calvert.

For the best eighth of an acre of Irish Potatoes—and

For the best eighth of an acre of Ruta Baga—Charles B. Calvert.

The committee beg leave to mention that Dr. Bayne exhibited one Pumpkin of enormous size and two splendid winter crook neck Squashes, which, they regret to say, there is no premium provided for.

CERTIFICATES,

Accompanying the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Productions.

My land for Corn was sown in April and May, about eight inches in depth, then harrowed, checked and planted in corn on 17th, 18th and 19th days of May, then harrowed again; in two weeks after the cultivator was used, it was then thinned and hoed, and the cultivator was used four times after, which was the only working the corn received.

S. H. DORSETT.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the measurement of an acre of corn raised on the farm of Samuel H. Dorsett, Esq., and that the acre yielded thirteen barrels, and that in our opinion the field, containing about fifty acres, would yield twelve barrels per acre; and that the yield of Pumpkins, from the same field, was very great.

JOHN IGLEHART,
DAVID Mc BROUDEN,
THOMAS S. IGLEHART.

October 31, 1843.

RIVERDALE, October 30, 1843.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products of the Prince George's Agricultural Society :

GENTLEMEN.—As the rules of the Prince George's County Agricultural Society require that those contending for the premiums offered for Agricultural Productions, shall exhibit a certificate of the measurement of the ground, &c. I enclose herewith such a certificate, and now proceed to give, agreeable to another rule of the Society, the mode of culture, &c.

The land, rather a stiff loam, was broken up in the spring and heavily manured from the cow yard, and ploughed, harrowed and rolled until it was well prepared. The seed was sown on or about the—June, with a machine, in drills, thirty inches apart, but came up so badly that I was compelled to make out a part of the lot by drawing the bal-

ance and transplanting them in the missing places. The ground was then worked with the cultivator, plough and hoe, and kept perfectly clean. At the time the seed was sown and for some time after, we had a very dry season, which may have been the cause of the seed not coming up well, or it may have been occasioned by bad seed or the imperfect manner of sowing it with the machine. Upon comparing the yield with that of many others, which I have seen reported, I am induced, however, to consider it an uncommonly large one under all the unfavorable circumstances under which it was produced, as the seed was sown too late for a large crop, and the transplanted beets never attained a very large size, and many of the transplanted ones dying, left a large space without any.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES B. CALVERT.

We hereby certify, that we attended, at the request of Charles B. Calvert, to the measurement of the product of one-eighth of an acre of Sugar Beets, planted on the Riversdale farm.

In order to be exact and precise, we laid off the land by the compass and chain, saw the Beets taken up and measured, and found the quantity to be one hundred bushels to the eighth of an acre, being at the rate of eight hundred bushels to the acre.

TRUEMAN BELT,
DE WITT KENT,
JOHN T. CAHO.

The Potatoes, alluded to in the following certificate, were planted on or about the 20th of May, in drills, about two feet apart. The land was a part of the same lot in which the Sugar Beet and Turnips were planted, and the Potatoes were cut and dropped in the drills about eight inches apart, and some manure from the cow yard put over them in the drills; they were worked so soon as they appeared above ground, and the earth drawn to them in about six weeks. They were not disturbed after this second working, except so much as was necessary to prevent the growth of weeds and grass. The part measured yielded, I feel confident, less than the residue of the lot, but the balance had been dug and put away before the gentlemen came to measure the ground, and it was from an examination of the bulk of Potatoes and a close observation of the ground, from which they were taken, that they as well as myself came to the conclusion that the best had been already taken up.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. CALVERT.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that, at the request of Charles B. Calvert, we attended at his Riverside farm to the measurement of the produce of a lot of land planted in Irish Potatoes.

In order to ascertain the quantity contained in one eighth of an acre of land, we laid off, with great exactness, one third of that quantity, that is to say one twenty fourth part of an acre, and measured the potatoes dug therefrom and found the product to be eighteen bushels, making fifty four bushels to the one eighth part of an acre, four hundred and thirty two bushels to the acre. We do further certify, that the part selected to be measured, was not in our opinion equal to the other part of the same lot and that the above product is therefore rather less than a fair average of the lot.

DE WITT KENT,
THOMAS COMMY.

Test—T. Bell.

I hereby certify that I was present and saw the above lot of land correctly measured, but left before the potatoes were measured, and that the balance of the land would have yielded more, in proportion, than the part laid off.

TRUEMAN BELT.

The Ruta Baga Turnips mentioned below, were sown on that part of the Sugar Beet lot which I was compelled to plough up, in consequence of the seed failing to come up. The land therefore was the same and prepared in the same way as that for the Sugar Beets, but the seed was not sown until the middle of July, which I think at least one month too late to produce a heavy crop. The turnips were worked in the same manner as the Sugar Beets, and yielded fifty-eight bushels of Turnips of uniform size and of good appearance.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. CALVERT.
P. S.—I have about three acres of land in Turnips, like the above.

C. B. C.

We hereby certify, that we attended, at the request of Charles B. Calvert, to the measurement of the produce of one-eighth of an acre of land planted in Ruta Baga Turnips. In order to be exact and precise, we laid off the land with compass and chain, saw the Turnips taken up and measured, and found the quantity to be fifty-eight bushels, being at the rate of four hundred and sixty-four bushels to the acre.

TRUEMAN BELT,
DE WITT KENT,
JOHN T. CAHO.

LAUREL FACTORY, Oct. 31st, 1843.

We hereby certify that we have carefully measured the corn grown upon one acre of ground, taken from the centre of a field on the farm belonging to Colonel Horace Capron, and find the product to be thirteen barrels of shelled corn.

JOHN RAY,
WILLIAM BURKINS.

LICE ON ANIMALS.

There is not an animal that does not, under certain circumstances, nourish in its hair, wool, feathers, or its skin, some kind of louse; and sometimes more than one kind of these parasites lodge and prey on the same animal. In ordinary cases, they do not produce much mischief, but when they increase so much as to produce the disease called mange (*Pityriasis*), they become truly formidable.

The cause of animals being troubled with lice, may usually be traced to a want of cleanliness. When the dust and sweat accumulate on the hair and in contact with the skin of the ox or horse, are allowed to remain undisturbed by the comb or brush; when the stables are kept filthy, unventilated, and unwholesome; when animals, reduced in autumn by want of pasture, or by living in unhealthy ones, are suffered to take their chance for winter without extra care or attention; or when a beast loaded with pediculi is turned into the yards or stables of those exempt from these parasites, it may be expected that they will multiply and infest animals.—When we see horses rubbing their tails, biting their manes, and showing other signs of uneasiness and irritation; when cattle are observed to be rubbing their heads against posts or fences, and the hair coming off from the head and neck; or when sheep tear out tufts of wool with their teeth, and bite these places till blood appears, we may expect that lice are present. On most animals, these parasites have some favorite place of resort; on horses, the mane and tail; on horned cattle, around the nose, base of the horns, and the neck; on sheep, they run over every part; and on swine, they do not seem to be confined to any particular location.

Pure air, room for exercise, plenty of food, and above all, cleanliness, are the first things to be attended to in the cure of this evil. Currying, brushing, and washing should be resorted to, as, except in bad cases, this treatment will be usually sufficient to free the animal from these insects, without recourse to other remedies. Where these fail, it will be necessary to have recourse to such external or internal applications as shall operate directly on the vermin.

One of the most common remedies is the mercurial ointment, commonly called *unguentum*; but this, though effectual, cannot be used without danger, as numerous instances have occurred in which valuable animals have been destroyed by its too free use. Care should be taken to prevent the animal from biting itself where the ointment is applied, until it has had time to take effect. A decoction of tobacco leaves, in a strong lye, forms a very good wash; but this, too, owing to the narcotic poison of the tobacco, has caused death. Various vegetable remedies have been resorted to, among which are the seeds of the larkspur, and the leaves of the *ledum palustre*, or marsh Labrador tea. The roots of the black hellebore, or a decoction made from them have been used with success; and it is said that the water in which the skins or pairings of potatoes have been boiled, will effectually destroy lice by a few washings. The internal use of sulphur is an excellent remedy, and if given to animals occasionally, is one of the best preventives.

It is more difficult to apply remedies for lice to sheep than to any other animals. The English shepherds make use of a salve compounded of white arsenic and corrosive sublimate, carefully parting the wool, and applying the ointment directly to the skin, and rubbing it down with the finger. Tessier recommends tobacco smoke as preferable to this ointment, being attended with no danger in

its use. The sheep is held in such a manner that the smoke is forced from a bellows among the wool to the skin in all directions. After this fumigation, the sheep must be placed in the open air, that the vapor may pass off without being inhaled by them.

Perhaps the best remedy for lice in animals, where they have not become so numerous as to produce the disease *Pityriasis*, is to rub any oil, such as whale oil or melted lard, on such places as they most frequent, or on parts of the animal where they will be most likely to come in contact with it. All the pediculi breathe through what are termed spiracles or openings in their bodies, and the least particle of oil spread over their bodies, by causing suffocation, at once effects their destruction. This is also a perfectly harmless remedy. But prevention, in this case, is better than cure; and neatness, cleanliness, and good keeping, by insuring comfort and health, leaves no opportunity for the attacks of vermin.—*Farmer's Encyclopedia*.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HIGHLAND AG. SOC. OF SCOTLAND.

Experiments in Deep Ploughing.—The experiment was made upon a field, which is sixty five feet above the level of the sea. The soil is sandy, resting upon a sub-soil of sand and gravel of great depth, and so thoroughly drained by the declivity of the surrounding lands, that want of moisture is its natural defect. There is but little difference between the soil and the stratum on which it rests, beyond what culture and manure have made; but, from sinking of gravel, treading of horses, and pressure of the plow, year after year, and age after age, the sub-soil had become crusted, hard, and beaten as a road. In short, from shallow plowing there was but little depth of cultivated earth, and, as on all such soils in dry seasons, the crop was scorched and scanty.

With a view to render this field fruitful in any season, it was sub-soiled with the Deanston plow, eighteen inches deep, and sown with wheat for crop 1837. The great vigor and luxuriance of the crop attracted general notice; and it must have yielded an extraordinary increase, if it had not been lodged by wind and rain shortly after the ear appeared. Therefore it gave only thirty-eight bushels of grain per acre, but three tons of straw, which proved its great strength. To this crop of potatoes and two of wheat succeeded; but it is the culture of this field for crop 1841, and the result, which chiefly constitute this report.

It was all equally dressed with seaweed; and four acres of the same quality and description were measured and staked off. Two of these acres were plowed twelve inches deep, with two horses, and two of them eighteen inches deep, with four horses. These two portions in all other respects were cultivated and managed exactly alike. They were planted with potatoes of the Don species, in the last week of April, eight inches deep, twelve inches asunder, and in drills thirty inches wide, running at right angles to the furrows of the experimental plowing. The potatoes were planted deeper than usual, therefore the shoots were longer coming through the ground; but when they did appear, it was with great strength and regularity. They expanded their broad deep-green leaves, and grew vigorously, in the dry sandy soil, in a very severe and long-continued drought. It was soon evident that the deepest-plowed portion had the advantage; the stems and branches of its plants were stronger, and they first covered the ground.

The potatoes were listed in the last week of October, when it was found that the land plowed twelve inches deep produced fifty-seven bushels per acre, and the land plowed eighteen inches deep produced sixty-nine bushels per acre, being a difference of twelve bushels per imperial acre, of four cwt. to the bushel.

It is a condition annexed to the premium offered by the Highland Agricultural Society for experiments in deep plowing, that one half of the land used "shall be cultivated in the ordinary way." By evidence before the Agricultural Committee in 1836, the depth of plowing in this county is from six to nine inches. If that depth had been taken for the lowest extreme in this experiment, the difference in the production of the two portions, it is believed, would have been greater; but as this field had been plowed twelve inches deep for years, its ordinary depth was adhered to, and the difference is certainly sufficient to establish the advantage of deep plowing.

As to the quality, it is excellent for the season from both portions of the land, and in that respect there is no

difference. The potatoes from the deep tillage were larger, more of one size, had fewer small ones, and not so many of a green color as those from the other division.

The quantity on the deep tillage is eighty-seven bushels per Scots acre, which is a good crop for any year; and it will readily be granted that it is far above the average of the district this year, many fields not producing half a crop. A superiority so striking must therefore be ascribed to deep culture, being on both portions deeper than ordinary, which furnished moisture in a very dry and scorching season to a sandy soil, and raised its produce above that of richer lands. But though this is a great crop for the season, it must have been still greater if the field had been less exposed, as it had no shelter; and three days of very violent wind, in the first week of August, broke down the plants, which, from their great luxuriance were then very tender, and checked their growth.

The practical conclusions to be drawn from this experiment are—

First, That deep plowing increases the produce.

Next, That, as both portions of the land used in the experiment were opened up eighteen inches deep by the sub-soil plow for crop 1837, the full benefit of that operation is not obtained till the earth so loosened is again plowed up. And the reason is evident, for it is then only that the soil is deepened, by an addition from the sub-soil with which it is intermixed, and rendered more fruitful.

Lastly, If deep plowing increases the produce, it increases also the supply of vegetable manure; and a greater portion of manure, added to improved culture, must produce a progressive increase of fertility and of produce.

This experiment was begun on the glebe of Dunbar for the amusement of the reporter, and before he knew that any premium upon the subject was offered by the Highland Agricultural Society.

To Destroy Red Spiders.—Persevere in syringing vines and plants infested by this insect, night and morning as this is an effectual means of destroying them.

Organizable Substance.—As a plant proceeds in its growth, it first forms its organs out of matter previously stored up within it, and then, having formed them, it proceeds to secrete a further supply of such matter for the next season's growth.

CULTIVATION OF MADDER.

The great depression in every kind of agricultural produce, makes it the duty of patriotic citizens to point out any new vegetable products wanting in the practical arts. Of these there are some five or six, hitherto imported from foreign countries, that can just as well be grown by our farmers as foreigners. These are madder, indigo, Sicilian sumach, (*rhus coriaria*), Italian sumach, (*rhus cotinus*), weld, (*reseda luteola*) and woad.

I undertook to bring these articles to the attention of our agriculturists some fifteen years since, but the then high price of produce paralyzed the effort. I will again bring them to their notice, and I hope with the best effect. "He who sows the ground with care and diligence, acquires a greater stock of religious merit, than he could gain by a repetition of ten thousand prayers."

I shall in this article treat of the cultivation of madder. The consumption of it is very large, and would require many thousands of acres to supply the home market. I believe the cultivation of madder has been successfully prosecuted on a small scale, in the neighborhood of Utica, State of New York, for some years past. About the year 1816, I bought some dried roots in the market of Cynthiana, Kentucky, that I found of very good quality. I have tested some roots brought from South America, where, I am informed, it grows wild, and it proved superior to any European madder I ever used. Mrs. Madison made a report to the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, many years since, on madder raised under her direction, and the report was accompanied with a sample of cotton dyed an Adrianople red, that has never been exceeded in color by any European dyer.

D. Amboynus informs us that the roots taken from the ground and washed, will, by using four pounds for one, produce all the effects of the best prepared. This fact is highly important to manufacturers, as it points out to them an easy and cheap way of obtaining the article for their own consumption, at less than half the price paid by them for the foreign article.

These facts will prove uncontestedly, that our soil and climate are admirably adapted for the culture of madder.

The only impediment to our success lies in the fact that it requires from two to three years to realize a crop, and our farmers are ever impatient for quick returns. I shall commence by describing the mode of culture, and then give the process of drying and grinding for distant markets.

Preparation for the Crop.—It will be necessary to plow the land deeply for madder, before the winter, into high ridges, in order that it may be exposed to the action and influence of the frost and the atmosphere. Early in the spring, these ridges should be well harrowed down by a heavy long-tined harrow, and then plowed again in the contrary direction to good depth; and after this, when the land is not perfectly clean from weeds, or not rendered sufficiently fine and mellow, another plowing and another harrowing should be given. In the last operation, the ground should always be left in as level and even a state as possible. It is then ready for the reception of the plants.

Sowing and Planting.—The sets or plants may then be obtained either by sowing the seeds upon a bed of earth which is rich and made perfectly fine by digging and raking in the spring, and then lightly covering it, or from offsets or suckers from the old plants. In the first method, on the plants appearing, they should be made perfectly clean by weeding, and to be set out at the distance of three inches in the beds by the hoe; in this way, by keeping the ground quite clean and well stirred about the plants, they will be ready to set out in the second autumn, though it will be mostly better to defer the business till spring. It requires about thirty thousand plants for setting an acre of land. The most suitable time for taking the sets is shown by the planting having attained the height of ten or twelve inches from the ground, and the suckers having thrown out fibrous roots from their bottoms. This may be seen by drawing up a few of the plants, and usually about the latter end of May or beginning of June. Besides, it is necessary that the sets shall have formed root-fibers at the bottoms, before they are removed, as where that is not the case, they never succeed well.

The land being prepared as directed, and the plants provided, a sufficient number of laborers are to be employed that the work may be performed as expeditiously as possible. In taking off the sets much care is necessary not to injure them. The number of plants that can be set in a short time should be taken up at once. They should be prepared by having a third part of their tops cut off. A sort of thin batter should be made by mixing good vegetable mould and water well together, and as madder roots contain a large portion of free potash, I would recommend an addition of half a pound of potash to the batter used for the shoots, for every five pounds of fine mould; and this first dissolved in the water before mixing with the mould. Into this batter the roots and the sets should be well dipped before they are placed in the earth, as by this means the necessity of watering the plants afterward is prevented. This work is executed by a person before the planting commences. Two others are employed afterward in distributing the plants, so as to be convenient for putting them into the ground.

These sets, after the land has been formed into beds, five feet in breadth, with two feet between each for intervals, are put in by means of a line and a dibble, begining at a distance of six inches from the outside, and setting a row of plants at a distance of five, six, or more inches from each other; then removing the line two feet further on them, and putting in another row, and so on, till the bed is finished. In this way each bed contains three rows of plants, at two feet distance each.

After-Cultivation.—As some of the plants are liable to die soon after the work has been performed, it is necessary in the course of two or three weeks, to look over the ground and put fresh vigorous plants in the places where the others have been destroyed.

It is of the greatest consequence to the growth, that it be kept perfectly clean from the weeds, and that the mould be occasionally stirred about the shoots of the plants.—*American Agriculturist.*

SHEEP STOCK.—After discussing the management of sheep at the Framingham Farmers' Club, it was resolved that they should have free access to either rock or common salt—that nothing is preferable to common hurdles for folding them in the fields—that plastering old clover leys with them destroys many of the slugs and wire worms, and that their feeding the young wheat in the spring is beneficial.—*Am. Ag.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.
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WORK FOR DECEMBER.

As we are verging upon the commencement of the last month of the year, it may not be amiss to call the attention of our agricultural brethren to the consideration of such subjects as appear to us to be intimately connected with their present and future interests. No man ever yet lost any thing, but on the contrary, gained, by taking a timely and just view of the affairs with which his business were concerned; nor is there any class of society whose well-being require such investigations more than that of the husbandman. If it be admitted that these inquiries be necessary and proper, it becomes us all to take a retrospective view of our operations for the past season, in order that we may profit both by the experience of our good and bad practices, for the latter, if properly improved will turn out equally fruitful sources of advantage, as the former, for as much is often to be gained by the avoidance of evil as by the pursuit of good. In the furtherance of our object we would have every Agriculturist to ask himself—whether in the course of the past season he had availed himself of every advantage which had presented itself of promoting his interest? Whether he had been careful of increasing his manure heap by all possible facilities within his reach? Whether there is not a large portion of marsh mud, peat, bog or other rich earth on his farm that he might, and has not, converted into good manure for his next year's crops? Whether he appropriated a team at proper seasons to the hauling of leaves and mould from the woods to be composted, or made into manure by his stock? Whether he had carefully caused his barn and other yards, lanes, and roads, as well as other places within his control, whereon there were accumulations of rich earth, to be periodically scraped and their contents placed in piles? After making all these enquiries, if the answers, which he is honestly enabled to give himself, are not of a character to satisfy his mind that he had done all that he should have done, he must firmly resolve to reform his practices of the late season, and as firmly resolve to improve by the errors of the past, as he may rest assured, that manuring, full, ample, and generous manuring, lies at the bottom of, nay forms the basis of good husbandry, and that without the husbandman provides himself with plenty of manure, his toils may prove sources of disappointment instead of profit. We have often heard farmers say that they could not afford to occupy the time of a team and hand in hauling the rough materials to be composted into manure; but we have never heard such an opinion advanced without combatting it as one formed on erroneous grounds, and we will here say that a team and hand thus employed will bring more money into the pockets of the employer than any four others on the place, as every two days thus occupied, would be equal to the fertilization of an acre of ground, whose capacities for production would be increased in a quadruple ratio.

We have felt it to be our duty to present these reflections to our readers at this time, as the opportunity and season are both adapted for improving upon them, and having done so, we will now proceed to enumerate a few of the many things which should be done during the month

ON THE FARM.

Corn.—Should you not already have gathered and housed your corn, do so without delay, as whatever it remains out in the fields, it is subject to loss both from the inroads of two and four footed beasts, and it should

be the duty of every man to see that he leaves not temptation in the way of the evil minded of his own kind, nor in that of the brute creation.

Fattening of Hogs.—As hogs fatten much speedier in the early part of the season, than they do after the weather has become intensely cold, it should be the interest of all to pay particular attention to those they may have fattening, in order that no time be lost in preparing them for slaughtering. And as it is a well established fact that hogs take on fat more readily under the influence of a proper degree of heat, and when protected from the inclemency of the weather, it should be the duty of all to provide them with dry apartments for the double purpose of sleeping and retiring whenever it may snow or rain. Such apartments should be provided at least once a week with dry straw for bedding. With respect to feeding we will remark, that they should receive three feeds a day at regular hours, and that the corn would be better if ground and cooked; twice a week they should receive a mixture of salt and ashes, and at all times they should have before them either charcoal or rotten wood—or, perhaps, it would be best to give them both, that they might have a choice. Each pen should be provided with a rubbing post. A feed of roots once or twice a week would have a cooling and otherwise beneficial effect. The hogs should receive fresh water twice a day, and each pen should be well supplied with leaves and mould from the woods, corn stalks and refuse matter. Give the hogs such raw materials and they will convert them into good manure.

Store Hogs and Pigs.—As soon as the woods and fields may cease to afford pasture for your store hogs and pigs, provide them with a good pen provided with warm, dry, sleeping apartments, and see that they receive a proper allowance of feed. And as roots and vegetables are more conducive to the growth of muscles and flesh than corn, see that they get a just proportion of such feed as the former.

Sheep.—If you have not already provided yourself with a sheep-house, do so forthwith: one six or seven feet high will answer, and if you have no better materials you may make a very good roof out of polls laid close together and covered with turf. This thing of making the sheep winter themselves we never had any faith in. To make sheep yield profitable fleeces and carcasses it is necessary that they be both fed and housed. Every sheep should receive three pounds of hay daily in winter, or its equivalent in meal or roots—should be regularly salted and watered daily, and have a trough to resort to at will wherein, under cover, they could get a lick at a mixture of tar and salt. Pine boughs should be thrown to them to browse on once a week; their apartments should be well bedded with leaves or straw, which should be renewed once a week.

Breeding Sows.—These must receive a just allowance of food, as while it is not desirable to keep them fat, it should be an object to keep them in good heart. They require warm, dry lodgings, salt, ashes, charcoal and rotten wood, as well as the fattening hogs, and should be provided with plenty of raw material to work up into manure.

Milch Cows.—We would again call upon husbandmen to pay all proper attention to their milch cows. It is unreasonable to suppose that they can yield generous contributions of milk and cream, when their only feed is coarse hay, corn shucks, or corn tops. It should be the object of all to provide them good clover hay and a moderate supply of roots, and to occasionally give them grain slops of some kind, as to the kind we think that immaterial, though we believe that they would secrete more

cream upon corn than any other, and consequently yield more butter. Every milch cow should be well and frequently bedded, either with straw or litter, be protected from the weather, be kept clean by being curried or brushed down with a whisp of straw daily: should have a yard for exercise; be watered thrice a day; receive salt thrice a week, and have it always in her power through the winter to find a comfortable shelter from rain and snow.

Work Horses.—If you desire that your work horses shall be able to carry on your winter operations to your satisfaction, and reflect credit upon you in the spring, you must see that they are well attended to. Entrust this duty to none, but personally attend to their comfort daily. Their food must be given to them regularly three times a day, and you should have it alternated every week between chop and grain. Their stalls must at all times be well bedded and kept dry. The curry-comb, card, or whisp of straw must be daily used on them; the stable must be regularly cleaned out daily, and the part of the floor which receives their liquid voidings should be sprinkled with plaster to absorb and prevent the escape of the ammonia. The stable though warm, should at all times have a free access of fresh air. Once a week each horse should receive half a pint of linseed meal in his feed; twice a week he should be given an ounce of salt, and once a week a handful of sifted hickory ashes should be sprinkled over his mess—and thrice a day he should be watered. When not at work the horse should be exercised daily.

Work Oxen.—Let these receive liberal allowances of good hay, and when at work a supply of grain or roots. If you desire them to maintain their strength you must feed them well, house them comfortably, give them good bedding and keep them clean.

Young Cattle.—These must receive additional care, be provided with plenty to eat, and be protected from the weather by comfortable sheds made to face the south and east. Keep their yard wall littered so that they may always have a dry and clean surface to exercise upon. See to their being salted twice a week and watered twice a day.

Mares and Colts.—Pay particular attention to your brood mares and colts; be careful to feed them regularly and with judgment, and to provide them dry and comfortable sleeping quarters.

Fire Wood.—If you have not already cut and hauled in a sufficient supply of firewood to last you until the middle of next May, lose no time in completing this job; the comfort of your family and the economy of the labour of your teams both require that this good work should be done as soon as possible.

Fencing.—It should be the business of every provident farmer and planter, early every winter, to provide an ample supply of fencing to put up new fences and to repair the old: we say early, because having felled his timber and moulded it into posts and rails in the rough, by having them hauled to the barn or some convenient shed or other out-house, he can always occupy his hands in bad weather, in boring the posts and pointing the rails; this being a species of labor which should be performed at such times—we say, therefore, avail yourself of this well-timed hint and have all your fencing cut and hauled in.

Barns and Gates.—If you have any bars on your place, get to work at once and substitute gates for them: gates look and are better in every respect.

Orchards and Apples.—Examine your trees: if they have any dead limbs upon them cut them carefully off into the sound wood; take a chisel and make a smooth job of it, then cover the wound with a paste made of equal parts of fresh cow dung and clay, or with a composition made as follows: take 4 parts rosin, 3 parts beeswax and 1 part turpentine, dissolve the whole together over a slow

fire, and when nearly cool cover the wound with the composition; this done dash sand over the surface so as to make it impenetrable to the rain.

If you have not already done so, paint the bodies of your trees with a paint thus made: take 1 gallon of soft soap and 1 lb. of flour of sulphur, mix them well together and apply the mixture with a paint brush from the surface of the ground as far as you can reach.

If you have not already gathered your apples, do so without delay.

Drains—Examine all the land drains in your grain-fields, clear them out, so that there may be nothing to impede the passage of the water through the winter. Repeat this operation every few weeks, as it is important that the growing grain should lie as dry as possible through the winter.

Ditching—may be carried on during the good and dry weather of winter when the earth is not frozen.

Winter Ploughing—Should any period present itself during the winter, when the earth is not wet, the operation of winter ploughing may be very advantageously carried on.

Garlic—Repeated winter ploughings is the best remedy for this pest.

Accumulation of Manure—We have in our introductory remarks endeavored to impress the necessity of accumulating manure by all possible means, but as this is an object of vital importance to the success of agriculture, we would here say to all—do not consider you have discharged your duty to yourself, family and country, until you shall have hauled several hundred loads of leaves and mould, marsh mud, or earth of some kind into your stock yards and hog-pens.

Now let us take a bird's-eye view
IN THE GARDEN.

But, perhaps, you have none, for we have seen such farmers in our day! Well then, if you have not, fence in one without delay, for no husband, residing in the country, ought to have the conscience to look his wife and daughters in the face unless he has provided them with a good and well laid off garden.

Cabbage Seed—Cabbage seed may now be sown in hot-beds for plants to be set out early next spring. Indeed, they may be sown on a warm border, facing the south, provided a covering be placed over the plants to protect them from the weather.

Lettuce and small Salading of all kinds may be sown, as mentioned for cabbages.

Bulbous Flowering Roots may still be planted out.

Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, and Shrubs generally, may be set out whilever the ground is open.

Strawberry and Asparagus beds—If you have not already cleaned these, do so at once, and cover the alleys with well rotted manure.

As it cannot be presumed that any one can sketch out all the duties to be attended to this month, we shall content ourselves with what we have said, and leave it to you to supply our deficiencies so far as your own interests may require it, and shall close our month's talk with this request—*Don't forget to get your sleigh in tip-top order for your wife and daughters!*

A good yield of Corn and an industrious man.—We learn from the Marlboro' Gazette, that Mr. Jas. Deakins, near the White Marsh in Prince George's county, planted the last season, 30,000 corn hills—cultivated them with one horse, had no other assistant, and made 127 barrels of corn. Certainly Mr. Deakins deserves the highest premium for such an unexampled display of his own capacities for labor, and the wonderful yield of his patch of corn. We should feel obliged to our friend the editor of the Gazette, if he would publish a fuller account of this product of corn. How wide were the corn rows? how close

did the plants stand in the rows? How was the land manured, ploughed, and cultivated? What the variety of corn, and how many plants in a hill? The answering of the above questions, and such others as may suggest themselves to the editor of the Gazette, would be highly interesting.

COTTON AND TOBACCO—The Richmond Enquirer says—"We have carefully analyzed the Southern papers, and are satisfied, that instead of the Cotton Crop this year coming up to 2,400,000 bales (the crop of last year) it will scarcely reach 1,800,000 bales—as follow:

Receipts in New Orleans	780,000 bales
Mobile,	360,000
Savannah,	240,000
Charleston,	290,000
Florida,	120,000
Virginia, &c.	10,000
Total crop,	1,800,000 bales

Some estimate it as low as 1,300,000 bales. The great falling off is produced by the continuous bad weather, and a very early frost, (the earliest for six years.)

The tobacco crop, both in Virginia and Missouri, has been materially injured by frost. In the latter State it is said to be curtailed more than fifty per centum. In Virginia, the crop last year reached 50,000 hogsheads, and all very indifferent. This year, the crop is estimated at the same number, but greatly superior in quality, though much injured by frost.

The planters have every reason to look out for fine prices for their Cotton and Tobacco."

The St. Charles Advertiser says there will not be more than half a crop of tobacco in that state (Missouri.)

THE "DOLPHIN" PLOW.

The subjoined letters show the high estimation in which the above plough is held by Mr. Fletcher, a practical farmer of long experience and acknowledged judgment.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir: The enclosed letter alludes to our new "Dolphin" self-sharpening Plow, No. 10, the same we exhibited at our late Agricultural Fairs. The writer, Mr. Fletcher, is a practical farmer, and knows how plowing should be done, and how to appreciate the value of the self-sharpening principle. If you think the letter will aid the cause of agriculture, you are at liberty to publish it. Very respectfully yours, &c.

Nov. 21, 1843. R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co.

20th November, 1843.

Gentlemen: Agreeable to your request I beg leave to acquaint you with the result of my trial of your "Dolphin self-sharpening Plow, No. 10"—it gives me pleasure to inform you that I consider it as good a plow as I ever handled. I am breaking up a grass field for corn with it, cutting a soil on an average of 15 inches wide and 8 inches deep, (the subsoil being a cold clay, prevents me going deeper)—the pair of horses moving along with ease, turning the earth completely over, and leaving a remarkably clean furrow, of an equal depth, regulated by the wheel in the beam. The projecting edge for cutting under on the landside is of much advantage in keeping the plow very steady to its work. For the last three years I have been using "Howard's plow, of Boston," which I considered unequalled until I got yours; both are running in the same field, and I think it impossible for either plow to work better; but yours, I must say, has the advantage in two most essential points, "lightness in draught" and "economy in shears"—Howard's shear is large and in one piece, so that when the point wears, it must be replaced by a new shear; yours on the contrary being in different parts, the point can be turned and re-turned until completely worn, no trifling saving to the farmer in time and money.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
SAML. JAS. FLETCHER,
Manager Mansion Farm, Owings' Mills, Balt. Co.
Messrs. Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers,
Baltimore.

FALL PLOUGHING.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir,—I was a little surprised to find, by your last number, that a communication of mine, which appeared in the American Farmer in August last, should have been copied into the Southern Planter, because that communication was intended solely to induce some experienced agriculturists to give their opinions on the subject of "Fall Ploughing." My crude notions on this subject appear to have aroused the LONG DORMANT energies of a correspondent of the Southern Planter, who has buckled on his armor, "to do battle for that which he considers the quintessence in managing a clay farm," and Mr. R. is not satisfied to engage in a general contest, but singles me out particularly for his attack, by stating that "mine is the land, of all others, which should be ploughed in the fall," and charges that I failed in consequence of not doing the work right. Mr. R. however, only "THINKS" that he has experienced the greatest benefit from fall ploughing, and I regret that he did not go more into detail, and inform us whether he ever tried the experiment of ploughing one portion of a lot of land in the fall and the residue in the spring, as this is the only method of fairly testing the comparative advantages of the two systems. He advises me "to plough my land, in the fall, into beds, and then in the spring to throw up the same beds with single ploughs," and really I am at a loss to know exactly what he intends by this expression, as I take it for granted that the second ploughing must be across the first, which will turn up the sod, and this I have never before heard recommended, but Mr. R.'s communication is unsatisfactory to my mind, because he gives no reasons for his practice. Now my theory is that the sun and the frost extract more from the fertility of the soil than any crop which can grow on it, and I recommend that it should be protected, as much as possible, from these injurious influences, by leaving something to defend it from the vicissitudes of our changeable climate rather than expose it by fall ploughing as advised by Mr. R., and in truth, I believe that land requires a warm covering in winter, as much as man or beast. It is well known to all acquainted with the manufacture of compost heaps, that every turning assists in decomposing the material, and on the same principle, if land is ploughed in the fall, the grass or sod, turned under, commences to rot before there is any crop for it to act upon, and a large portion of its value, as manure, is thereby lost. On the other hand, if this sod or grass is left to protect the land through the winter, and is turned under in the spring, it will then act like a hot bed to force forward the crop. Those who practice fall ploughing, in this section, advocate it solely on the ground that it enables them to get forward with their ploughing in the spring, but this will not be the case under Mr. R.'s system, as the land will require reploughing in the spring.

Whenever I hear the subject of fall ploughing mentioned it reminds me of an expression made by Col. Taylor, the distinguished agriculturist and author of *Arator*, who said, "that he would not permit a man to plough his land in the fall, if he would do it gratis." And such is the opinion of your obedient servant,

CATTLE SHOW IN MARYLAND—We had the pleasure of attending a Cattle Show and Fair at Govanstown, about 4 miles from the city of Baltimore, on the 19th ult. We witnessed nothing there that cast in the shade any of our New England exhibitions which we have attended, or to make us feel less proud of New England. The working cattle, few in number, were in no wise equal to the generality of show cattle here; the bulls and sheep, though mostly either pure bloods or celebrated crosses, were not pre-eminent. But there were a few full blooded short-horn cows that were remarkable and even beautiful—superior to any we have met with in our own State. The exhibition of farming implements was very good, (tho' mostly of Yankee invention,) as were also the articles of domestic manufactures. An oration, by Mr. READ was very appropriate, exhortative and instructive to the farming interest—embodying, withal, a beautiful compliment to New England schools, New England economy, and New England industry. It is difficult for a Southern man, who knows aught from observation of our people, to avoid advertising to New England habits for numerous examples worthy of adoption by the South.—Boston Cul. S.

Thursday, 30th Nov. is appointed by the Governor of Maryland as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

BUTTER MAKING.

Dr. HOLMES:—I observed in your paper of April 23, some observations on butter making, taken from the Cleveland Daily Herald.

There are some very good hints to butter makers, such as those relating to clean cellars, and clean utensils in every department of butter making. Butter is an article that is very ready to receive a flavor from any gas, or from contact with other substances, unless it is entirely freed from every particle of its mucilage. The writer recommends letting the milk stand till it has soured before the cream is taken off, but not to have it stand till a water collects between the milk and cream; if so, the butter will be spoiled (very true); but in the same sentence, he orders it to be skimmed in hot weather, morning and night, or the butter will be mottled or striped and the flavor injured. Now what is the cause of the streaked appearance in the butter? Is it owing to bad salt? Certainly not. Then what is it owing to? To the curd formed from the coagulate lymph in the milk—which is coagulated from souring—which is insoluble in water, and can never be worked from the butter.

The next error he has committed is under the head of salting. He says, "the salt should be added at the commencement of the first working." Now it is known to every housewife, that salt will curdle sour butter milk, and it should likewise be known that when curd is once formed in with butter, that it can never be worked out. They can work out the whey and leave the butter apparently dry, but the cause of the mischief is still left. Incipient decay has already commenced in the coagulum or curd, and will proceed unless something is applied that will put an entire stop to it. To obviate the difficulty, I would recommend to take off as little milk as possible with the cream, and churn often; work the butter as soon as possible after it is churned; and work it faithfully—work out the coagulate part of the butter milk before it curdles. Then add good fine salt—pack your butter close from the air, in a good stone ware firkin, in a cool place free from mould or decay, and your butter will be as good in one year as in one month.

There is and has been much said and written on salt, as it respects its purity, or its fitness for preserving animal substances from decay. I think it would be a good thing for the public if every newspaper in the country would publish from some able chemist the properties of the different kinds of salt, and give us some opportunity to prevent losses from bad salt, and not have us forever limping along between two opinions, and spoil the butter. Our chemists know, or should know—and why keep it from the people?

J. L.

Sangerville, April 28, 1843.

Maine Farm.

HOW TO PROCURE SLEEP.—Let him turn on his right side; place his head comfortably on the pillow so that it exactly occupies the angle a line drawn from the head to the shoulder would form; and then, slightly closing his lips, take rather a full inspiration, breathing as much as he possibly can through the nostrils. This, however, is not absolutely necessary, as some persons always breathe through their mouths during sleep, and as sound as those who do not.—Having taken a full inspiration, the lungs are then to be left to their own action; that is, the respiration is neither to be accelerated nor retarded. The attention must now be fixed upon the action in which the patient is engaged. He must depict to himself that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils in a continuous stream; and the very instant that he brings his mind to conceive this apart from all other ideas, consciousness and memory depart, imagination slumbers, fancy becomes dormant, tho' subdued; the sentient faculties lose their susceptibility, the vital or ganglionic system assumes the sovereignty; and, as we before remarked, he no longer wakes, but sleeps.

This train of phenomena is but the effort of a moment. The instant the mind is brought to the contemplation of a single sensation, that instant the sensorium abdicates the throne, and the hypnotic faculty steepes it in oblivion. —*Anatomy of sleep by Dr. Binus.*

PEACH WORM.—TAR.—A neighbor informed me that the application of hot tar to the roots of peach trees, effectually excludes the worm. The earth is removed for a few inches down, and the tar applied. It is not intended of course to destroy the worm, but to prevent its entrance in trees yet unaffected. J. J. T.

Cultivator.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.—We were favored a few weeks since, with an interview with Mr. Harvey Ford, of Winchester, Litchfield County, who called in to pay his subscription for the fourth volume of the Farmer's Gazette. Mr. Ford's farm lies principally in the town of Goshen, and like most of his townsmen, he is a thoroughbred dairyman, and is employed in producing the famous *Goshen Butter and Cheese*, which has acquired such an enviable name all over the land. His operations in this line are not as extensive as many of his neighbors, he keeping only on an average twenty cows; but the products of his dairy are of the best quality, and always command the highest price in market. The first premium on Cheese was awarded to him by the Hartford County Agricultural Society, in 1842.

Feeling highly gratified with this opportunity of an interview with an intelligent farmer from that rich section of our State, we exercised our Yankee prerogative, and asked Mr. Ford a great many questions in relation to his business. We ascertained that he had occupied his farm for about sixteen years, during which time his energies had been directed chiefly to the single object of producing a first rate article of Butter and Cheese—those richest of all the products of agricultural labor. Among other things, we asked him what quantity of these delicious articles his farm produced annually, and how much he usually laid out for labor, &c. From the answer to these questions, we learned two important facts, viz: that Mrs. Ford had performed almost the entire labor of the dairy with her own hands, and that Mr. F. had a regular account at home, of the quantity made each year, the price for which they were sold, &c. At our solicitation he promised to send us a correct statement of his books.

Now when a farmer is as regular and systematic in all his operations as Mr. Ford, you may always rely on his word. Whatever he tells you he will do, you may depend upon it he will not leave undone. It is to be wished that this was the case with all farmers, and all other men; if it had been, our Gazette would have heretofore contained more practical information on the various subjects pertaining to the management of the farm, than any other paper in the world. We have had promises almost innumerable from farmers in various sections of the State, that they would send us the result of their experience, to be published for the benefit of others. They have been free enough to promise, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they have not fulfilled their promise. But not so Mr. Ford; he was prompt in the fulfilment of his engagement. Accordingly, we received from him, a few days since, a written statement, from which we copy as follows:

108,807 lbs. of Cheese and Butter, exclusive of what was used in the family, and some sold to families of which no account was kept, made by one woman (Mrs. Ford) during a term of sixteen years last past,—except a very small proportion made by others during short intervals while she was absent or out of health. The amount of money for which these articles were sold, was \$8,340.82. This is an average of 6800½ lbs. of Butter and Cheese per year, selling for \$521.30; and all made by the hands of one woman. Such a wife is an invaluable treasure to her husband. What would some of our modern fine ladies say to this? What would a *handsome* Miss think, if told on her bridal eve that she would be required during the next sixteen years to manufacture nearly 7000 lb. of Butter and Cheese every summer? Would she not shrink from the task as an impossibility? If told that instead of spending all her husband's earnings for silks and laces, and other trumpery to enable her to make a great *bustle* in the ball room, or at the fashionable watering place, she would be expected by her own industry to add \$500 a year to the wealth of the family, how would her little delicate hands be raised in horror at the thought! And yet, our word for it, Mrs. Ford has been a happier woman for sixteen years past, than the most tightly laced and profusely bustled dandisette who promenades Broadway or Chapel street. We are almost inclined to read a homily on female education,—but it would be out of our appropriate sphere. [Ct. Farmer's Gazette.]

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—At Udina in Fruile, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake instead of another potion. A physician in Padua got intelligence of this result at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

CARSON'S PATENT SALTING INSTRUMENT.—So numerous are the discoveries of the present age that it would be a work of some difficulty to detail their peculiarities, although the object were to excite surprise as well as to convey information. It does, however, occasionally happen that amongst the various "newsfangled notions" to which public attention is directed, there are many ingenious contrivances which, from their simplicity, and utility, are deserving of notice. One of the most curious, and at the same time, most valuable discoveries which has been made of late years, is an instrument for salting and curing meat. The nature of this machine, and the objects to which it is to be applied, may be described in a few words. The instrument resembles a common syringe of more than ordinary dimensions, and although not quite so simple in its construction, it is intended to be used in the same way as the syringe, provided the point or tube be not exposed to the air. The advantages to be derived from the use of the instrument are explained by the fact that a joint of meat may, in the simplest manner, be properly salted in less than ten minutes. The brine is made of the usual ingredients, and after the salt and other substances are completely dissolved, the liquid is poured into the machine, and the nipple or tube (the circumference of which is perforated with three small holes) is inserted into the most solid part of a joint of meat, and the contents are, by a very strong pressure, forced through the fibres until the brine is seen to escape on the surface. For this purpose a smaller quantity of pickle is used than is employed in the ordinary method of curing meat, and the bone (if there be any) in the centre becomes thoroughly impregnated with the fluid. By the present mode of salting meat, it is a matter of some difficulty to inject the brine into the innermost part of a large joint, whereas by the process which is adopted in the use of Mr. Carson's instrument the size or substance of the meat presents no additional trouble to the operator. It would moreover appear that if the machine is used according to the directions of the inventor (whose agents in London are Messrs. Hockin, of Bishopsgate-street-within) the nutritious properties of the meat are more fully preserved than by any other means which may be adopted. To enlarge upon the benefits derivable from this invention would be to render its peculiarities less intelligible to the reader, and therefore it will be sufficient to say in the phraseology which is generally applied to objects of utility, that the "patent salting instrument" ought to find its way into every larder, or culinary department.—*Mark Lane Express, (Eng.)*

[From the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.]

PILFERING FRUIT.

"Unfortunately for the moral character of our population, fruit is too generally considered lawful plunder. The culturist is allowed to have a full and exclusive right to his corn and potatoes; it would be infamy to steal them; but no exclusive right to his fruit, if they can get it.—Thousands of honorable exceptions to this charge indeed may be found, but it is not the less true, that a great part of our population is tainted, and deserves to be branded with reproach."

"The native fruit of a thinly populated country, growing without culture and free to all, has doubtless had its share in producing this laxity of morals. 'I would sooner have a hundred Irishmen around me than one Yankee,' was the declaration of a sinner, whose fruit had been plundered near the line of the Erie canal, when that great work was in progress. Europeans are generally more exemplary on this point than Americans—shame on us! When Prof. Stowe was in Prussia, where the roads are lined with fruit trees, by order of the government, he observed a wisp of straw, attached to particular trees to protect the fruit—a sufficient guard; but he suggested to the coachman that in America it might only prove an irritation to plunder. 'Have you no schools?' was the significant reply.

"Yes, we have schools; but how many where the child is taught to respect his neighbor's property? Too often he acquires literature and vice at the same time. The State of New York is famous for her schools and her prisons—the latter to supply the defects of the former system, which they do, however very imperfectly. Better let the mandate go forth that the morality of the Bible shall be one of the chief objects of instruction. Teach her children to be honest."

How very just are the sentiments of the above; how applicable they are to the population in and around our boasted moral city of Boston. In this case we are worse

than the Irish, and we have not the respect for our neighbor's fruits, that a Bedouin Arab has for the property of one of his tribe. In Stevens' *Incidents of Travel*, vol. 1. p. 203, will be found an account of their honesty.

"Not far from the track we saw, hanging on a thorn bush, the black cloth of a Bedouin's tent, with the pole, ropes, pegs, and every thing necessary to convert it into a habitation for a family. It had been there six months; the owner had gone to a new pasture ground, and there it had hung, sacred and untouched, until he returned to claim it. 'It belongs to one of our tribe, and cursed be the hands that touch it,' is the feeling of every Bedouin. Uncounted gold might be exposed in the same way, and the poorest Bedouin, though a robber by birth and profession, would pass by and touch it not."

Now what nation, by us Christians, is held in greater contempt than the Irish or Bedouin Arabs, as to their just sense of right and wrong—and here we have their character from competent witnesses, and it should cause us to reflect, and set our faces against this wicked practice of converting to our use what is not our own. Our children should be instructed on this evil practice; our Sabbath and common schools should be made instruments in this moral reform, and it should no longer be to our shame, that orchards of fine fruits cannot be cultivated, and kept sacred for the use of the cultivator and his family.

A FARMER.

TO PREVENT THE DECAY OF WOOD.—Take twelve ounces of rosin and eight ounces of roll brimstone, each coarsely powdered, and three gallons of train oil. Heat them slowly, gradually adding four ounces of beeswax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which, as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. What remains unused will become solid on cooling, and may be remelted on subsequent occasions. When it is fit for use, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any color you want, first ground fine in some of the oil, as will give the shade you want; then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can; some days after the first coat is dried give it a second. It will preserve plank for ages, and keep the weather from driving through brick-work. Common white paint may be used on top of it, if required, for the sake of appearance.—Two coats should always be given, and in compound machinery, the separate parts should be so varnished before they are put together, after which it will be prudent to give a third coating to the joints, or to any other part which is peculiarly exposed to the action of moisture, such as water-shoots, flood-gates, the beds of carts, the tops of posts, and all timber which is near or within the ground. Each coat should be dry before the parts are joined, or the last coat applied. The composition should be applied when the wood is perfectly dry. It is necessary to mention that compositions made of hot oil, should for the sake of security, be heated in metallic vessels in the open air; for when the oil is brought to the boiling point, or 600 of Fahrenheit, the vapor catches fire, and though a lower degree of temperature should be used in this process, it is not always possible to regulate the heat, or to prevent the overflowing of the materials; in either of which cases, were the melting performed in a house, fatal accidents might happen.—*Archives of Useful Knowledge.*

THE WORKING MECHANIC.—We cannot say too much in behalf of the working mechanic, who constantly is striving to make himself known, not only in becoming a proficient in his business, but who is every day raising himself to eminence by the course of his habits. A young man who has nothing to depend upon but his character and the labor of his own hands, for his elevation in the world, can, notwithstanding, arrive at the highest pitch of greatness, to the most elevated ranks in the community, and not unfrequently to the highest grade of national honor. And when we remark thus, we are happy to place to the credit of the mechanic, the fact that he ranks with that class of citizens who are the most likely, with judicious management, to become the welcome possessors of American popularity in every grade and form it assumes. Roger Sherman was once seated upon a shoemaker's bench, with his lap-stone upon his knee, and it was there, doubtless, that he first ruminated upon his first adventures. Are you a young mechanic. Determine, at once, to trace his history, and resolve to make yourself a greater man, even, than Roger Sherman.—*Amer. Farmer & Mechanic.*

Great Yield.—Andrew Johnson, Esq., of this town, has just harvested his carrot crop, which has yielded the enormous weight of 6790 lbs., which grew on 36 rods of land.—They are of the orange kind, and many measure four and five inches in diameter, and from 1 to 2 feet long. Of three monsters which stand at the side of our desk one is 26 inches long. Those who love good pies, and have no squashes, should get a supply of this carrot as that make excellent pies!

We also learn that Mr. George W. Lee has raised, this season, 21 bushels of carrots on a piece of ground 8 feet by 20, which is a great yield.—*Haverhill Gaz.*

Indigo.—This plant grows to perfection in Louisiana, and particularly in this and the adjoining parishes. A few days since in our perambulations, our attention was drawn towards a fine field of the Indigo Plant, which belongs to Antonio Vela, Esq. It is of the height of four or five feet, and presents a good healthy appearance. This is we believe, more a profitable crop to the farmer than either cotton, sugar or rice. There are several plantations in the State, particularly in and about this latitude, where the plant is cultivated, and appears to grow well. We are pleased to find that this valuable product (in preference to cotton) begins to engage the attention of some of our planters.—*Star of Assumption, Aug. 19.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PIERSON & GREGG,

Would respectfully return their thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to them, and beg leave to inform the public and farmers generally, that they still continue to manufacture at their shop, corner of Shipley & Water sts. all kinds of

Agricultural Machines and Implements, among which is PIERSON & GREGG'S improved

ENDLESS CHAIN HORSE POWER.

an article that has been fairly tested, and has given complete satisfaction—and for which they received from the Agricultural Society of New Castle County, the FIRST PREMIUM at the late exhibition. Straw Cutters or Corn-shellers can readily be attached to this machine—also, GREGG'S highly improved Premium

STALK, STRAW & HAY CUTTER.

an article that has recommended itself to all who have tried it—at the same place may be had Corn Shelling Machines of the latest and most perfect patterns for hand or horse power.

Farmers and others in want of useful articles, can be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

WILMINGTON, Del. Oct. 2, 1843.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned have purchased and used Pierson & Gregg's improved two horse Endless Chain Power Threshing Machine, and have been highly satisfied with its performance, both as to the quantity of work it will do, and the slight draft or horse power required to work it. It also had the advantage of being easily set or started, of working with less noise, or less jar or action on the Thresher, and therefore less likely to throw off the strap or otherwise stop or interrupt the work, than any machine with which they are acquainted.

The undersigned confidently recommend this threshing machine to the favorable notice of their brother farmers.

(Signed) Chauncey P. Holcomb, James B. Rogers, John W. Andrews, John Platt, Lamborne Pyle, Robt. M'Cabe, Isaac Fredd, Maria H. Fredd.

no. 8

S. & T. HUNT'S
BALTIMORE
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 127 Baltimore street, between Calvert & Light sts.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM,
Where Travellers and Merchants can obtain for their own use, or to sell again, the most improved Iron Frame and Iron Bound

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, made in all their various styles for convenience, durability, &c.

ALSO—**MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, HAND TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, SADDLE BAGS, VALICES, LADIES' BONNET BOXES, &c.**

made in a superior manner. **Constantly on hand, a general assortment of**

Patent Improved SPRING and other SADDLES, in all their variety. Also, CARRIAGE, BUGGY, WAGON & CART HARNESS, of evry description.

Any article in their line of business made to order to suit the taste of the purchaser, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

no. 8

SITUATION WANTED, AS OVERSEER,

Upon a Farm, by a young married man, a native of Scotland—he is thoroughly acquainted with the most approved modes both of cropping and dairy agriculture, and can give sufficient guarantee for his faithfulness to any duties with which he may be entrusted—A line addressed to J. C. D. through the Baltimore Post Office will be promptly attended to.

no. 22. 3c

National Intelligencer will insert the above to amount of one dollar, and charge Farmer office.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore,

Offer for sale at reduced prices,

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Nov. 28.

Beef, Balt. mess, 9a9½ Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a

Do. do. No. 1, 6a8 Do. do. 2, 9a12

Do. prime, 10a6 Do. do. 3, 6a7

Pork, mess, 11a11 Do. Western 2, 7a8

Do. No. 1 9a10 Do. do. 3, a6

Do. prime 9a10 Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 7a7

Do. cargo, Do. do. 2, non

Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. a Do. Western, 1, 6a2

Do. middlings, " a Do. do. 2, 5a

Do. shoulders, " a Do. bls 1, 6a6

Do. asst'd, West, 4a4½ Cheese, cans, 6a7

Do. hams, 5a6 Do. boxes, 6a7

Do. middlings, 4a4½ Do. extra, 10a2½

Do. shoulders, 3a3½

COTTON—

Virginia, 6 a 7 Tennessee, lbs. 7

Upland, a 7½ Alabama, a 8

Louisiana, 7 a 9 Florida, 7a7½

North Carolina, 7 a Mississippi,

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring 12a15 Joists & Sciling, W.P. 7a10

S. Carolina do 9a11 Joists & Sciling, Y.P. 7a10

White Pine, pann'l 25a27 Shingles, W. P. 2a3

Common, 20a22 Shingles, ced're, 3.00a9.00

Select Cuttings, 14a14 Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75

Common do 8a10 Laths, split, 50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, Istqu, gl 23½ New Orleans 20a25

Porto Rico, 24 Guadalupe & Mart 26a28

English Island, 26 Sugar House, 26

TOBACCO—

Common 2½ a 3½ Yellow, 8 a 10

Brown and red, 4 a 5 Fine yellow, 12a14

Ground leaf, 6 a 7 Virginia, 4 a 9

6 a 8 Rappahannock,

Wrapping, suitable Kentucky, 3 a

for segars, 8a13 St. Domingo, 13 a 11

Yellow and red, 7a10 Cuba, 15 a 38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash 3.12a Ground per bbl. 1.12a

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs. 9a10.50 St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00

Do. brown a 7.50 Brazil, white, a

Porto Rico, 6 a 7½ Do. brown,

New Orleans, 6.75a7.25 Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$42 5a4.37

Do. City Mills, 4.25a 4.37

Do. Susquehanna, 4.37a 4.50a

Rye, first 3a12

Corn Meal, kil. dried, per bbl. 2.94

Do. milled, per hhd. \$12. a

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p. bu. 105 Peas, black eye, 50a56

" best Pa. red 96a Clover seed, store 5a5 25

" ord. to pri. Md 80a93 Timothy do 2a2.25

Corn, white, old 41a42 Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.25

" yellow Md. 45a Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25

Rye, Pa. 6a1 Ship Stuff, bus. 1a

Oats, Md. 22a24 Brown Stuff, 9a10

Beans, 11a2 Shorts, bushel, 6 a

WOOL—

WASHED.

Saxony, Full Merino, Common, to ½ blood, Pulled,

UNWASHED.

Saxony and Merino, to full price;

which are not in demand, all descriptions

ind ready sale at full prices;

the stock in the hands of commission agents

is quite light: we quote Maryland, viz. inferior & com.

Grain—Supplies of wheat are not large, and no change in price; corn is in demand.

Tobacco—Receipts Md. tobacco continue light; with the exception of the infe. sorts, which are not in demand, all descriptions

ind ready sale at full prices;

the stock in the hands of commission agents

is quite light: we quote Maryland, viz. inferior & com.

Receipts of grain this week

brown & yellw 4½ a 5½

have been about 200 hds. the whole of which have found ready

sale at \$34.50 for common, 5a5.50 for fair to good; and 6a8 for

very little of the latter received. Ohio is sold as fast as received at former prices. 100 hds Missouri sold at 2.50a4. Receipts, 437 hds Md. 141 Chio, 53 Missouri; total 631 hds.

PRIZE BULLS.

The subscriber offers for sale the three full blood Devon Bulls entered by him at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct.

last, viz.: an old bull, weighing 1500 lbs., and a yearling bull, weighing 800 lbs.

Richard, 2 years old last Spring, price \$40

Marmion, 1 year old last June, price 50

Leicester, 1 year old next month, " 50

The two first named Bulls were without competitors, and the judges acting under a By-law of the Society, withheld the premium, but mentioned Marmion, especially, very approvingly. The last named Bull received a Silver Medal for the best full blood Devon Bull between four months and one year.

Richard is a well formed Bull, deep rich color, but a little coarse

about the head, which to a farmer who wishes to cross on another breed, would be no objection. The two younger Bulls are perfect

animals. Address JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

no. 15 Calvert st. Baltimore, on

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

For sale, a fine Devon Bull, 3 years old, well grown and free of all faults; he is of Mr. Patterson's stock—The owner having an opportunity of obtaining a bull of another stock will sell him deliverable in Baltimore at 45 dollars. Calves of his get are very fine animals. Apply to no 29 S. SANDS.

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, PLOWS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. No. 60 Light street, offer for sale the following Machinery, &c. all of their own manufacture, and warranted to be made inferior to none in this country, viz:

HAND CORN SHELLERS, 3 sorts, at 15 to \$17 each.

Horse power do. 2 do 35 to \$45 "

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, improved construction, at 25 to \$35.

Vegetable Cutters, \$20 each.

HORSE POWERS. 75 to \$100 each.

Threshing Machines, 40 to \$60 each.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, warranted to grind 25 to 30 bushels per hour, \$65.

Common Straw Cutters, 5 to \$12 each.—Also

SELF-SHARPENING AND COMMON PLOWS—a large and general assortment, 2 to \$15 each—among which are the Hill Side or Level land and Subsoil Plows, which received the highest premium at the late Fairs.

PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS, by wholesale and retail.

Garden and Farming TOOLS.

We will also supply orders for Endless Chain Horse Powers, on the plan just introduced in this city from Ohio. The plan and simplicity of these powers justify us in saying that they are a decided improvement on powers of this description.

Nov. 15, 1843.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1844,
Edited by Mrs. Hale and others, the best Magazine of the season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world. It contains Line and Mezzotint Engravings, Colored Fashion Plates, Music, and Contributions by the best authors in the United States

A GREAT INDUCEMENT TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
For every new subscriber sending \$3, we will send a copy of the DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, Or. A Gift for Every Season. This is a quarto annual, containing 15 large Engravings and 64 pages of Reading Matter, by the most celebrated Authors, or for every new subscriber sending \$3, we will send a copy of "GODEY'S CENTRE TABLE ORNAMENT," or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum, 6 months.

It is to be distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up ALL arrears, and remit for 1844 in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any other publisher may offer.

The price for one year's subscription is	Five copies, \$3	Eight " 15
Two copies, 5	Eleven " 20	

Address L. A. GODEY, Publishers' Hall, Philadelphia.

REAPING MACHINES,

HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS,

And

THE CORN AND COB CRUSHER,



So highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Albany.

Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day.

OBED HUSSEY.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 15th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Price \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathe, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Gallan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that the time for transplanting trees has nearly arrived, and it would afford them pleasure to show their extensive, thrifty and well grown stock of FRUIT and other TREES and PLANTS. The Ornamental Trees are larger and neater than usual, especially the BALSAM or SILVER FIR, and other EVERGREENS, as also the PLUM, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES. OF BULBOUS ROOTS, and STRAWBERRY PLANTS, they have nearly all the best new sorts. ASPARAGUS Plants, and RHUBARB and PIE PLANT, &c. &c. For further particulars we refer persons to our printed and priced catalogues, which will be sent to order gratis. Persons ordering trees from a distance may rely on their orders being carefully dug, packed, and forwarded agreeably to order, and as much to their interest as possible.

SINCLAIR & CORSE,
Catalogues to be had at the Nursery, or at the Store of Robt. Sinclair, jr. & Co.

oe 18 10t

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12½ cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds.

ap 12 S. SANDS.

PEACH TREES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed by Mr. John Wright, of Wilmington, Del., agent for the sale of his celebrated PEACH TREES, and requests orders for the following varieties, viz: Red Check Malacatoon; Early Rare Ripe; Trot's Early Red; Early York; Lemon Cling Late Heath; Oldmixon; Morris' White; Ward's late Free; large late Rare Ripe; late Delaware Free; Yellow Free; Yellow Rare Ripe; Red Rare Ripe; Reynolds' large Red; Maldon's White Free; Reeves' Favorite; Rodmans' Cling; Ridgeway's Yellow Free Heath; Wrights' Clings; Morris' Red; Algiers winter; also, Apricot grafted on Peach Stocks. Orders received and promptly attended to by

JOHN ALLEN, City Block.
N. B. All Fruit will be warranted to be of the kind ordered.

nov 1 3t*

GREEN GAGE PLUM.

The subscriber has in his assortment of superior Fruits, a very fine tree of above description, originated by himself from the seed, pronounced by a competent judge superior to any thing he has seen in England. He can furnish them at \$1 per tree, of good size, smaller ones, 50 cents. Also, a few of the PEACH APRICOT, the best of the apricot family, price 50 cents per tree—and his famous GENESEE RASPBERRY, at \$10 per 100 plants.

JOSEPH HUISLER.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 SAZDS.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER,
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessel loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for Corn, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the rains, snows and frosts of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish seven barrels, delivered on board ship, for ten dollars, until 1st October next.

New York, July 20, 1843. aug 27 D. K. MINOR.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound per ton.

A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No.

20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

4 ft. saw, \$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pairs of head blocks, 125
Post Morticing Auger, 15
Bands, 10
Horse Power of great strength, 200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb. 150
Threshing Machine, wt. 300 lb. 75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb. 25
Threshing Machine, wt. 600 lb. 150
Grist Mill, 24 ft. cologne stones, 150
Do. 3 ft. pit. do. 150
Belts for the same, 15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs. 5
Tobacco Press complete, portable, 3500
portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw, 1100
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments, 3000
If made of iron, 2000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments, 150
Tenoning Machine, 200
Vertical Saw, 150
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters, 25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following thoroughbred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price \$100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR; from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dollars each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigree and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber.

S. SANDS.

Also, a DEVON BULL, 2 years old last spring, bred by one of the best breeders in Maryland, who, having used him the last season, and having another that will be fit to take his place the next, and having no further use for him, will sell him at the low rate of 40 dollars, rather than keep him over winter—apply to

no 6 S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6½ Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from

WM. M. DOWNING.